Weather
Overcast, cooler. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77.7 and the minimum 66.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 82.2 and 70.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Emp. of Russia, June 25.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Delta, June 20.
FROM America and Europe Str. Nile, June 22.

NO. 3028 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges on China" 辛酉年五月十四日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

RUSS REFUGEES IN PARIS URGE WAR ON SOVIET

Resolution Asks Reorganisation Of Country On Liberty Basis

UNGERN MEETS SETBACK

Forces Cross Russo-Mongolian Frontier, But Are Driven Back

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 13.—The Russian National Congress, now sitting in Paris, has passed resolutions urging the continuation of a relentless fight against Bolshevism and the reorganisation of Russia on the basis of complete religious and civil liberty and equality for all citizens and races.

(Dalta News Agency)

Peking, June 18.—A wire from Chita of June 12, says that Ungern's bandits crossed the Russo Mongolian boundary and are moving towards Troitzkosavsk.

On June 14, Mr. Alexandrofsky, representative of the Far Eastern Republic at the station of Manchuli, received a direct wire from Mr. Skvirsky, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Far Eastern Republic, from Chita, informing him that Ungern's detachments, led by the baron himself, met in the region of Troitskosavsk with decisive defeat at the hands of the troops of the Far Eastern Republic.

Only a small group of soldiers and the baron himself succeeded in retreating safely into Mongolia.

They were not followed by the Far Eastern Republic troops. Five field guns, many machine guns and an entire baggage train were captured by the troops of the Far Eastern Republic.

Anti-Soviet Risings Throughout Siberia Still Being Reported

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin (by mail).—The influx of reports about anti-Soviet risings in Siberia is continuing. Even some of the private letters which have for some reasons escaped the Bolshevik censor contain short descriptions of the insurrections. For instance one of these letters stated that Omsk had remained in the possession of the insurgents for two or three months and had only quite recently been recaptured by the Reds.

All reports agree that a considerable part of the Trans-Siberian Railway is held by the insurgents and that strong anti-Bolshevik detachments are operating in different parts of the country. The Reds are doing their utmost to clear the Railway and restore communication as it is of the utmost importance for them to proceed with the transportation of troops to Eastern Siberia.

The Russki Golos published the following detailed report of the military situation in Western Siberia:

Omsk Region—Near Lake Tanchiginskos the Reds have suffered a serious defeat. Kokchetav is in the hands of the insurgents. In the Tukalinsk region the insurgents defeated the Reds and are advancing towards the station of Krasnoyarskaia.

Tomsk Region—Fierce fighting is proceeding in the vicinity of Novonikolaevsk. The section of the Railway between Oyash and Marigorsk is held by the insurgents.

Altay Region—The Reds have been forced to evacuate the Barnapod region and are gradually retreating towards Novonikolaevsk. Zmeinogorsk is in the hands of the insurgents.

Semipolatinsk Region—Large detachments of insurgents are concentrated near Lake Zaisan. Hitherto the Reds have not succeeded in dispersing the insurgents despite large reinforcements from the North.

Semirechia Region—All the Prgevaski region has been cleared of Bolsheviks. The insurgents have occupied the towns of Illiskaia, Vernii and Alexeevsk.

Minusinsk Region—The railwaymen have declared a strike and are helping the insurgents who are concentrated in the woody regions near the line.

Irkutsk Region—A state of siege has been declared throughout the whole region. As regards the military situation in Eastern Siberia it is, according to various reports, as follows:

Ungern's detachment are still threatening the Manchuria-Karimskaia line. Most of the Sretensk region is in the hands of the insurgents and as the population of the neighboring

(Continued on Page 4)

Affinity Of Late Austrian Emperor, 'Dead' Three Years, Returns

AFTER having been reported dead three years ago, Frau Kathie Schratt, who for many years was an intimate friend of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, has returned to Vienna, according to reports from the Austrian capital. Frau Schratt, a former actress, lived on terms of perfect domesticity with Francis Joseph for thirty years. She first met the late Emperor in 1885, while she was appearing at the Hofburg Theater, in Vienna. Soon thereafter the late Empress Elizabeth began her extensive travels and seldom saw her royal husband. Following the death of the Emperor Frau Schratt was barred from the Austrian Court and retired to one of the numerous country places Francis Joseph had given her.

EAST EXEMPTED IN BRITISH PLAN TO HELP TRADE

Government Will Guarantee Drafts Drawn Against Shipments

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, June 17.—The Government of India has dissociated itself from the remarks made in the House of Commons by Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, Director of Overseas Trade, as to the reasons why India stood out of the extension of the Government's credits and insurance scheme to various parts of the Empire. The Government states that it only desired and agreed to India's exclusion from the scheme because it would not benefit India's trade.

(Note.—According to Reuter's cablegram reporting Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme's speech, he stated that the extension of the scheme to India and other British possessions in the Far East required certain consideration, owing to the conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honored.

It was undesirable, he said, that credit facilities should be extended if they in any way prevented traders from discharging their full obligations. The decision of the Overseas Trade Department as regards India and the Far East had been taken after consulting the bankers, and the India and Colonial offices).

American Chamber Meets Wednesday Following Dinner

The annual general meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China will be held Wednesday evening at the American Club.

The business meeting will be preceded by a dinner for all members. The business of the meeting includes the submission of reports by the president, treasurer and arbitration committee; the election of an executive committee and officers for the ensuing year and the changing of the name of the organisation to "American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai)." The new Shanghai American School project will also be considered by the meeting.

SINN FEINERS IN LONDON LAUNCH NEW 'OFFENSIVE'

Attack Made On Railroad Signal Boxes And Signalmen

SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED

Irish Parliament Orders All Citizens To Ignore British Census

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—A new sensational development in the Sinn Fein campaign started in the neighborhood of London at midnight and consisted of attacks on signal boxes and signalmen.

A statement issued by Scotland Yard describes nine outrages in the course of which some railwaymen were fired on, gagged and bound and removed from their signal boxes which were then set on fire. One of the men was wounded in the face.

Shots were exchanged between police and a party of motorists, nine of whom were arrested. They all proved to be young Irishmen. The statement adds that the Irish Self-Determination League is known to be corresponding with the heads of the Irish Republican Army who are directing crime in Ireland.

Information has been received in official quarters that the Sinn Fein Parliament has ordered all citizens of the "Irish Republic" in Great Britain to refuse to fill up the census papers on June 19.

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, June 17.—According to Dublin advices, it is officially stated that a man named Thomas Bush, who was shot at Lisacul, county Mayo, on Sunday by members of the Crown Forces, was an American army pensioner, and probably an American subject.

LEAGUE CHIEF ASKS UNITY ON MANDATE ISSUE

Senhor da Cunha Wants Powers To Seek Agreement With U. S.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 17.—Senhor da Cunha, the Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations, has sent letters to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan inviting them to make every effort to reach a solution of the points under discussion between them and the United States in regard to mandates so as to enable the Council of the League to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the League of Nations Assembly.

YIH SING FLOUR MILL, OLDEST IN SHANGHAI, BURNS

Settlement Department Saves Many Chinese Homes After Strenuous Fight

Fire destroyed the Yih Sing Flour mill and two adjoining godowns last night, giving the Settlement Department a stiff three-hour fight and making it necessary for details of Central and Sinza Divisions to remain on the scene all night although the blaze was over half a mile outside the International Settlement. The flour mill, which is the oldest in Shanghai, is some 800 yards beyond the junction of Ichang and Ferry Roads.

After fighting their way across fields and through bamboo fences Chief Pett's men did effective work, saving the big range of Chinese houses to the south and preventing the blaze spreading to the Kiangsu Acid Works which for a time was endangered by falling sparks.

Water was pumped on the blaze through lines of hose 3,000 feet in length, extra pumps being used to relay the water from the hydrants.

When the alarm was received at 9:22 the main mill was a mass of flames, the blaze making a spectacle which could be seen from all parts of the Settlement. Before the firemen could get to work properly the blaze had spread to the godowns, one-story affairs near by.

MINERS VOTE BY BIG MAJORITY TO KEEP UP STRIKE

Returns On Ballot To Accept Terms Lost By 183,827 To 432,511

NEW PARLEYS PLANNED

Government's Offer Of £10,000,000 Expires—Hodges' Announcement

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—It is officially announced that the miners' ballot favors the continuance of the coal stoppage. The following are the votes recorded:

For the owners' terms 183,827
Against the owners' terms 432,511

After the meeting of the Miners' Executive, Mr. Frank Hodges announced that in view of the ballot decision the stoppage would continue.

It is stated however that in view of the expiry tomorrow of the Government's offer of £10,000,000, further negotiations with the Government are probable.

London, June 18.—The result of the miners' ballot has astonished even the Executive of the Miners' Federation, and is to be taken as indicating that the men are still obstinate on the subject of a national pool, the question on which the strike was first declared.

In spite of the adverse vote, the owners intend to open the pits on Monday, in the belief that numbers of men will resume work—if not immediately, certainly during the week.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed Mr. Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, that the Government's offer of assistance to the extent of £10,000,000 cannot be renewed after tomorrow.

SUN ASKS HARDING TO RECOGNISE HIS NEW GOVERNMENT

Must Submit To 'Twenty-One Demands' Unless Aided, He Says

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 17.—President Sun Yat-sen has appealed to President Harding to recognise his Government, declaring that unless America lends a helping hand, "we shall be compelled against our will to submit to Japan's Twenty-one Demands."

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, June 17.—The Canton authorities have issued a warning that foreign steamers on the West River will be placed under military surveillance, and all will be subject to search when required. The captain of the British steamer Taiming has protested against this assertion of the right of search.

The Canton District Court has declared the recent municipal election null and void, on the ground that fraud was proven.

Canton, June 17.—At the Commencement of the Canton Christian College three B. A. degrees are being conferred. One of the candidates, Leung Tsau-ming, is a woman, and she is believed to be the first woman in any of the mission colleges in China to receive such a distinction.

CONGRESS PLANS FINANCIAL AID FOR PHILIPPINES

Increase Of Indebtedness Is Recommended To Avert Financial Crisis

(U. S. Naval Radio)

Washington, June 16.—The House of Representatives Committee on Insular Affairs has reported favorably on a bill to authorise an increase of the borrowing capacity of the Government of the Philippine Islands to G. $30,000,000. The Philippine Government at present is only authorised to borrow G. $10,000,000.

The action follows recommendations made by Governor-General Harrison to relieve the present acute financial situation in the Islands.

General Wood and former Gov.-Gen. William Cameron Forbes, who are on the Harding Commission conducting an investigation of Philippine Affairs, also wired Secretary of War Weeks, urging that immediate relief be given by the Federal Government. General Wood and Mr. Forbes had telegraphed from Manila that the Philippine Government was face to face with a financial crisis unless the situation was remedied by Congress.

Harding Cinches The Cowboy Vote

EDWARD G. Lowry, in an article labelled "Mr. Harding Digging In," in the current issue of The New Republic, explains how the new President is striving to make himself solid with the various classes of people in the United States. He says in part: "Almost every day delegations come to see the President. Almost every one of them is taken out on the stretch of turf between the south portico and the executive offices, and in front of the latticed enclosures where the White House laundry is hung, and photographed with Mr. Harding. Almost all of these photographs are reproduced in the newspapers. They show Mr. Harding with a kindly smile on his face. He takes a good picture, and his bold features reproduce well in the coarse-screen half-tones that the newspapers use. It is effective publicity and quite legitimate. These reproduced scenes of the chief magistrate among his people gratify a natural craving. The people who are taken with the President and their friends like the pictures. The newspapers print them because they are news and because they interest readers. In this way you may have seen Mr. Harding in the White House garden with printers, golf players, boy scouts, girl scouts, boys who wanted a subscription for a swimming pool, Einstein of relativity fame, in brief, representatives of every type and group of men and women this broad republic can offer."

The Unexpurgated Diary Of A Shanghai Baby

By Elsie McCormick

JUNE twelfth—Rain. Family sat in parlor during morning, after papa said he didn't want to go out, as was afraid of growing fins.

"The only time you ever went to church without being driven was when we were married," said mama.

"Yes, and look what happened to me then," papa answered.

Squalled then on account of having sat on price tag with stickers, which Auntie had thrown on floor, so mama called amah to give me chow.

* * *

JUNE twelfth—later—Sat with family again in parlor after nap. Auntie busy with snapshots taken on houseboat trip, pasting them in album. Said she didn't know whether or not to put in one of girls wading, as her feature didn't show up very good.

"Don't worry about that," said papa, picking up snapshot. "Nobody will waste any time looking at your features."

Auntie told papa that she never did take a very good picture in the sunlight.

"The only way you could ever take a good picture would be to go into the Louvre and walk off with Mona Lisa or something," papa said.

No answer from Auntie, who was busy pasting in view of men and girls who had changed hats.

* * *

JUNE thirteenth—More rain. Went out for little while in afternoon when shower stopped but didn't have very good time, as amah stopped perambulator with front wheels on street and rest on sidewalk while she had long talk with Chinese lady. Wonder if she thinks my neck is made out of India rubber. Tried to tell mama when I came back, but mama said, "Yes, darling. Daddy will be home pretty soon." Family as dense as crowd at Far Eastern Olympic.

* * *

JUNE fourteenth—Family excited because of red spots on my face. Mama said I was getting measles. Nobody seemed to notice that Auntie had looped back mosquito net on crib with ribbon, so as to make room look better when girl friends called. Squalled last night, but family didn't tumble. Jiggled wooden elephant in front of me to keep me quiet. Wonder what will happen tonight.

* * *

JUNE fifteenth—All rest of family have same kind of measles. Papa asked Auntie what she was lighting when he came home from office.

"It's punk," said Auntie, lighting another stick.

"I'll tell the world it is," said papa, sniffing aid. "Why don't you put it out?"

Auntie said purpose was to knock out mosquitoes under table and papa remarked that if it burned very long, mosquitoes under table would have to move over and make room for him.

"For the next few months, all Shanghai girls will walk like a fly wiping its feet after stepping on mucilage," papa said. "Any body who wants to make himself popular ought to get up a dance with that step in it."

Mama said custom of withdrawing after dinner at parties was very convenient in summer, as it gave ladies chance to massage bites.

* * *

JUNE sixteenth—Still raining. Auntie worried because Bertie was likely to be sent home on business trip.

"You have a right to worry," said papa. "The hardest working vamps in the world are the ones on the Pacific steamers. They can steal any man on the boat not under lock and key. If Cleopatra crossed with Mark Anthony, she'd probably have to spend her evenings in the cabin playing dominoes with a missionary, while Mark held down the deck with some blond going to Manila."

Mama said it was too bad some company didn't insure girls against loss of beaus who crossed

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITAIN WILL NOT JOIN ANY ALLIANCE CALLING FOR ACTION AGAINST U.S.

Austen Chamberlain Takes Unequivocal Stand In Announcing Government's Position With Regard To Renewal Of Anglo-Jap Pact—Hopes Some Modification May Be Reached—Warm Debate In Commons Over Empire Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 17.—The Government is still receiving numerous communications from the provinces on the subject of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Requests for the Government to renew its protest against a future alliance that would any way affect the future of China are coming in.

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The British Government would not be party to any alliance in which Great Britain could be called on to act against America, but it might be possible to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in such a modified form as would reconcile Great Britain's desire for a perfect understanding with the United States with a continuance of close friendship with Japan, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, leader of the House, declared today, when replying on behalf of the Government to a full dress debate in the House of Commons on the agenda of the Imperial conference.

The debate produced several suggesions with regard to the agenda of the Imperial conference but the members disclaimed the intention of bringing pressure to bear on the Government or the conference.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, Coalition Unionist, referring to the urgency of preventing competition in armaments, declared that it was essential that the situation in the Far East should be adequately reviewed by a conference comprising Great Britain America and Japan.

He advocated an extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the result of that conference were known, but, he added, "if we let the Pacific question wander on and we compete in armaments, we could not manage our world-wide responsibilities."

Sir John Davidson dwelt on the dangers of the color question which, he said, ought to be considered from an economic standpoint. He suggested the establishment of an Imperial council on which the resident ministers from the Dominions in Great Britain might deal with questions of foreign affairs and Imperial defence.

WANTS FRIENDSHIP

Sir Samuel Hoare, Unionist, stoutly affirmed the necessity for Anglo-French friendship as the basis of British Imperial foreign policy in Europe. We could not revert to a policy of isolation after signing the peace treaty much as we should like it, he said. He strongly advocated Anglo-American friendship as the basis of British Imperial world policy.

Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the member deprecated any alliance that was likely to embitter our relations with the six British Commonwealths or the United States.

Sir Samuel Hoare argued that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty if renewed, must be modified to meet China's just demands and also American objections. He supported Major-General Sir John Davidson's suggestion of a conference on the Pacific question, with the inclusion of Dominions and Chinese representatives, at which conference the question of Japanese emigration could also be considered. The member announced, amid cheers, that he was in favor of acquiescence in Canada's idea of separate diplomatic representation in America, Australia and elsewhere, if it were so desired.

Sir J. D. Rees, Unionist, said he rejoiced at the prospect of justice being done at the conference to the natural aspirations of Indians for equal rights.

Major-General Sir Charles Townshend declared that he preferred that the Dominions should build their own fleets instead of contributing money to the British fleet.

INDIA DISLIKES IDEA

Sir Thomas Bennett, Coalition Unionist, formerly editor of the Times of India, while eulogising Japan's behavior in the war, suggested that conditions were different now from when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty had been entered into and that Great Britain must be convinced that Japan was equally potent in a military and naval sense as she had been before the war.

He declared that India did not like the idea of a treaty in which Japan was depended on to come to the help or defense of India.

He added that he recognised the delicacy of the problem concerning Indian settlement in other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, Unionist, reviewing Japan's progress said that she was deserving of the world's greatest respect, but that Britons were most averse to an alliance with a nation which was pursuing militarist ambitions, as evidenced in the huge estimates for her fighting services.

Mr. Bellairs said he thought that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had perhaps had military rather than liberalising effects, and recalled critically Japan's Twenty-One Demands. He did not object, he added, to an Anglo-Japanese-American Alliance which would leave China confident that she would be able to pursue peaceful development by her own resources.

Mr. Benjamin Spoor, Labor, said he agreed with General Smuts' statement that the British Empire as it had been known before the war had been completely broken up. It must be replaced, the member insisted, by a power comprising the outstanding qualities of the Dominions and the Motherland.

SEE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS

Mr. Spoor laid stress on the point that whatever line was taken up by any of the Dominions on the Asiatic question had far-reaching effects outside the limits of that particular Dominion. The member attributed the more composed state of affairs in India to the presence of Lord Reading as Viceroy. He hoped that Lord Reading was going to win the confidence of Indians. Nevertheless he thought that the disturbed state of India was partly due to the position of Asiatics in other parts of the world.

He referred to the widely conflicting opinions, regarding the presence or status of Indians, in the evidence given before the committee considering the question of Indians in East Africa, and declared that the position in East Africa was having a serious effect in India.

Mr. Spoor, who like other speakers referred to the distinguished character of India's representatives on the Imperial Conference, said in conclusion that he hoped that the Conference would be swayed by considerations of principle, not of expediency.

URGES CHINA'S RIGHTS

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, said he hoped that the policy of nations exercising special rights over parcelled-out parts of China would be abandoned. He trusted that any renewed Anglo-Japanese Treaty would fully recognise Chinese susceptibilities as well as Chinese rights and independence. He voiced misgivings as regards Korea. He also pressed for the placing of the Irish question on the agenda of the Imperial Conference.

Brigadier-General G. K. Cockerill, Unionist, declared that equality of status within the Empire, which he and others did not challenge, must carry equality in the burden of responsibilities.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, Coalition, emphasised the importance of co-ordinated Empire defense. He elaborated his views to show how this was of vital importance to each of the Dominions, and urged the formation of a permanent advisory boby on defense to consist of representatives of the Dominions and British services, including munition makers.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, leader of the House, replying on behalf of the Government, praised the high level of the debate. He pointed out that restrictions of speech were imposed on responsible ministers attending the forthcoming conference, and that this was accentuated owing to the fact that many of the problems to be discussed were as delicate as they were important.

Mr. Chamberlain said he disagreed with the member who had referred to the slowness of British political movements, for he was rather astonshed at the

rapid advance of the last 25 years. An Imperial gathering was no longer a rare accident. We found all the members absolutely equally recognised and India sitting on terms of equally, which in itself was no small achievement. The Empire was not a model for the League of Nations. It was a league of nations.

Referring to the suggestion that the initiative in any change or progress must come from the Dominions themselves, Mr. Chamberlain declared that such proposals would not fall on an unfriendly ear. They would be welcomed by the Government and Parliament.

NO SET AGENDA

No cut and dried agenda would be presented to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Chamberlain said, and if the Dominions or anyone else desired and cared to find time to discuss other questions besides the principal subjects which the Imperial Government desired to submit the Government would be most willing to enter into discussion of them.

Referring to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's hope that the Dominion representatives would discuss the Irish question, Mr. Chamberlain said he hesitated to make such a suggestion himself, chiefly lest the Dominions representatives might consider "an invitation to meddle in our affairs as a first step on our part to attempt to meddle in their affairs," but if the Dominions representatives desired it, such a discussion would be very valuable.

The Government Departments had prepared memoranda and suggestions on the various matters of common concern which might come before the conference. These had been approved by the Cabinet and would be circulated to the conference.

As regards defense, Mr. Chamberlain continued, very careful preparation had been made to render the discussion as useful as possible. The Government's proposals on the subject had been carefully considered for some time. The fighting services had prepared confidential memoranda which had been carefully examined from the view-point of general Imperial defense and co-ordinated by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defense Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Balfour.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ACTIVE

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that as the pressure of public business made it impossible for the full Committee of Imperial Defence to resume all its pre-war activites, a provisional solution had been found in the establishment of a standing defence sub-committee, the meetings of which were regularly attended by the Secretaries of State for War, Air, the Colonies, and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff, with representatives of the Treasury and other departments concerned from time to time. That committee had been meeting regularly two or three times a week for the past three months and had already achieved a great deal of work.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain declared, desired to promote as far as it could such co-ordination of the military, naval and air forces of the Empire as would enable them with the assent of their respective authorities to co-operate most quickly, most effectively and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war, but it was not for His Majesty's Government to talk with the Air Command of the manner in which the Dominion Forces should be disposed. Those decisions could be taken only by the Governments of the Dominions themselves.

STRESSES CO-OPERATION

The measure of co-ordination and co-operation which could be attained would be decided by the free choice of Dominions. His Majesty's Government was fully seized of the importance of this co-operation. It would do everything it could to facilitate it and any assistance it could render in this connection and the Dominions required would be joyfully given.

Similarly His Majesty's Government would welcome closer association of the Dominions with them in all matters concerning the foreign policy of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain recalled that it was at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to which the Prime Ministers of the Dominions then in England were summoned as they might or would be summoned on their own request when they were in England, or if the subject were interesting or they desired such a meeting—that the first exposition of the facts and principles on which the foreign policy of the Empire was based that was ever received by the elected representatives of the Empire or the Ministers of Great Britain, was given by the Dominions representatives who were present at that conference. It had often been spoken of as a land mark in the history of the Empire.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Sir Clement Kinlock-Cooke, Unionist: C"ould it not be published?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "Of course it could not. Such reviews of foreign policy have been a constant feature of every later Imperial gathering, but it is impossible to publish them."

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, pursued Mr. Chamberlain, was obviously a matter regarding which it was peculiarly difficult to speak. It was pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested. It nearly concerned several foreign countries and until the Imperial conference had been held he could not say what the outcome of the deliberations would be or the exact course of policy they would adopt.

The objections made in the course of the debate to a renewal of the Treaty had been mainly that the conditions which gave rise to it had disappeared. It was true that the conditions of today were not the conditions of yesterday, but what about the conditions of tomorrow, Mr. Chamberlain asked. We must not only look at the present but at the position in the future.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he did not believe that the intention or the result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had cause or could cause any read apprehension among the governing authorities in America. He was certain that there was no reason for any such apprehension.

He would not say it had not caused a certain measure of apprehension among people who were misinformed with regard to the object of the parties and who misconceived the result of the determination of the British people to maintain friendly relations with their American kinsmen.

It must always be a cardinal factor of British policy to remove any apprehension standing in the path of good Anglo-American relations. Any new competition in armaments between Great Britain and America would be a tragedy, not only for both countries but for civilisation.

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not wish to prejudice the action of the Imperial Conference, but he could state that the British Government would not be party to any Alliance directed against America or under which Great Britain could be called on to act against America.

He did not say that continuance of the Alliance in a modified form was impossible. He was of opinion that it might be possible to reconcile Great Britain's desire for perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with a continuance of close and intimate friendship with Japan.

After paying a tribute to the valuable support Japan had rendered to the British Empire during the war, Mr. Chamberlain declared that it must be the object of any Government of Great Britain, the Dominions or India, to secure such co-operation between the great Powers on the Pacific as would prevent a new competition in armaments and secure the peace of the Pacific and the lands abutting on that Ocean.

It was inconceivable to him, Mr. Chamberlain added in conclusion, that the British Empire, which was a league of nations preserving peace over so large a portion of the world and exercising so many influences for good on civilisation, should not in time, by whatever means, perhaps means that we now did not foresee continue to develop its common constitutional organs and its opportunities for co-operation in policy and action.

We looked back proudly on the birth of these British nations overseas, and followed their fortunes affectionately. In the great hour of need there had been a common voice, a common resolution. The sacrifices which each had made would bind us forever, and would be a pledge of our continued unity.

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, June 17.—Ex-President Poincare, in the course of an interview, says a Paris telegram, asserted that the suggested alliance between France and Great Britain would determine future questions of peace or war.

He added: "We are friends of Japan, but England brings a thousand questions that might arise in the Pacific between the United States and Japan, and intensify racial strife."

CHANGSHA OBJECTS

Students at Changsha, Hunan, held a demonstration Friday in front of the British Consulate to protest against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Unexpurgated Diary Of A Shanghai Baby

(Continued from Page 1)

ocean, but papa said there wouldn't be any money in it for firm, as risks were too great.

"How do you happen to know all this?" mama asked, with squint in eye, but papa said he had to be back to office early.

* * *

JUNE seventeenth—Weather very hot. Wish they would dress me with apron in front and string in back like Chinese babies, or in georgette shoulder straps like mama. Mama asked papa why he wore dark suit on warm day.

"Because I don't want to be arrested," said papa, "I've got a suit for every day in the week and this is it."

Mama asked papa where all his summer clothes are, and papa said that some are with the amah and some are with the houseboy. Remarked later that he was sorry he had bought transparent raincoat, as chief job of raincoat is to cover up old clothes, but transparent ones spoiled bluff.

* * *

JUNE eighteenth—More rain. Hope it stops before Hongkew Park is washed away as have few more remarks to make to Jap baby.

According to Tsang Kyi-vung, Woo Kau-tso, who is one of the sub-contractors involved in the creation of one of the new buildings on the Bund, is a man of a singularly narrow and suspicious mind.

Woo's story was that Tsang came onto the premises, shouldered an iron bar intended for incorporation in the building's [illegible] and sauntered off. Whereupon the witness ran out and got a policeman. This Tsang denounced as an unjustifiable and unnecessary piece of meddlesomeness.

"I had just finished my meal," he explained to the Court. "And I picked up the bar and was carrying it about for exercise."

If Tsang feels impelled to exercise during the next three days there will be a lot of iron bars within reach, though he probably won't be able to shoulder any of them.

WONG TAKES A SIDE TRIP

Aroused by unusual sound at 4:30 a.m., Lieu Dong-chi went downstairs and found the front door open and Wong Yau-ching, a complete stranger, in the house. The freshness of their acquaintance did not prevent Lieu from being very informal with Wong and after they understood each other thoroughly he took the latter out and introduced him to a policeman, who treated him even more informally than had the householder.

Wong and Lieu next met at the Mixed Court and Lieu told the Magistrate about the meeting. The Court asked Wong what he was doing in Lieu's house at 4:[illegible] in the morning.

"I was on my way to the railway [illegible]" said Wong. The Court thought the prisoner must be hard of hearing so the question was repeated, with variations, but Wong came back with the same answer. This casual party will continue to miss trains for two months and will then take a trip to the frontier.

TSANG LOSES TWO SUITS

Detective Vung Hyi knew Tsang Siau-ts very well by sight, meeting him almost nightly as he left his work at the Laou Kung Mow cotton mill on Yangtszepoo Road. And the detective knew that Tsang didn't have elephantiasis, so he inquired what was the matter with the worker's leg.

Tsang said there wasn't a thing the matter with his leg. Why well, said the other, it seemed to be badly swelled and its wearer seemed to be afflicted with a slight stiffness of gait. Tsang was much obliged for the sympathy but assured his questioner that there was no cause for apprehension, and added that now he must be going. The detective agreed and said that he would go with Tsang as far as the police station, and maybe a little further. At the station they extracted four large skeins of cotton yarn from the south fork of the mill worker's trousers and put him in storage for the night.

"I did take out a little yarn," said Tsang, when it came his turn to talk next morning. "I was going to make some clothes for myself."

If they hadn't taken away the yarn Tsang could have got a lot of knitting done this week.

TEST UNSATISFACTORY

The persistent and disconcerting clink, clink, clinking of coins upon the pavement finally excited the curiosity of the C.P.C. on duty at Wuchow Road market to such a pitch that he turned around to see what was causing the leakage. The clatter was occasioned by a number of hawkers pitching coppers at a line, winner take all. The C.P.C.'s hastily organised raid netted a handful of ten-cash pieces and Nyung Ah-zs'.

"We weren't gambling," protested Nyung. "We were testing the coins."

"Fined $2, big money," replied the Court, in an appreciative tone.

The only sure thing about a fire is the uncertainty with which it strikes.

THE KOSTER COMPANY
12 Nanking Road.

Band Concert Tomorrow

The following program will, weather permitting, be given by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1. March—"The Wallabies" Lithgow
2. Overture—"Bandits Jests" Suppe
3. Waltz—"Vienna Life"...Strauss
4. Selection—"The Pink Lady" Caryll
5. (a) One Step—"Liberty Bell" Mohr
   (b) Fox Trot—"Last Night" Spencer
6. Selection—"All the Girls" Williams

A. de Kryger
Assistant Conductor.

DEBT PROPOSAL

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 17.—The Cabinet has decided to ask Congress to authorise the conversion of European loans into interest bearing certificates which could be absorbed by American business men.

AGRICULTURE

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Chemical	Bookkeeping	Navigation
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Steam	Foreign Trade	Farming
Mechanical	Advertising	Plumbing
Mining	Salesmanship	Cotton Spinning
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Sneer at it—despise it—squander it!

Yet money talks and the whole world listens.

It whispers hope to the despairing.

It brings comfort to the starving.

It is the friend of life and tangible evidence of success.

Put your money in this Bank where it will be a staunch anchor in any financial storm.

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Entrance next door to CAFE PARISIEN.

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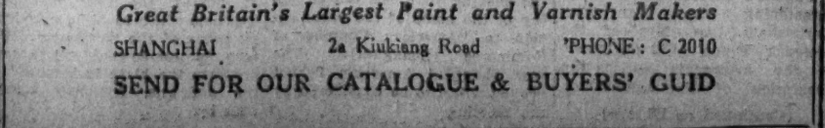

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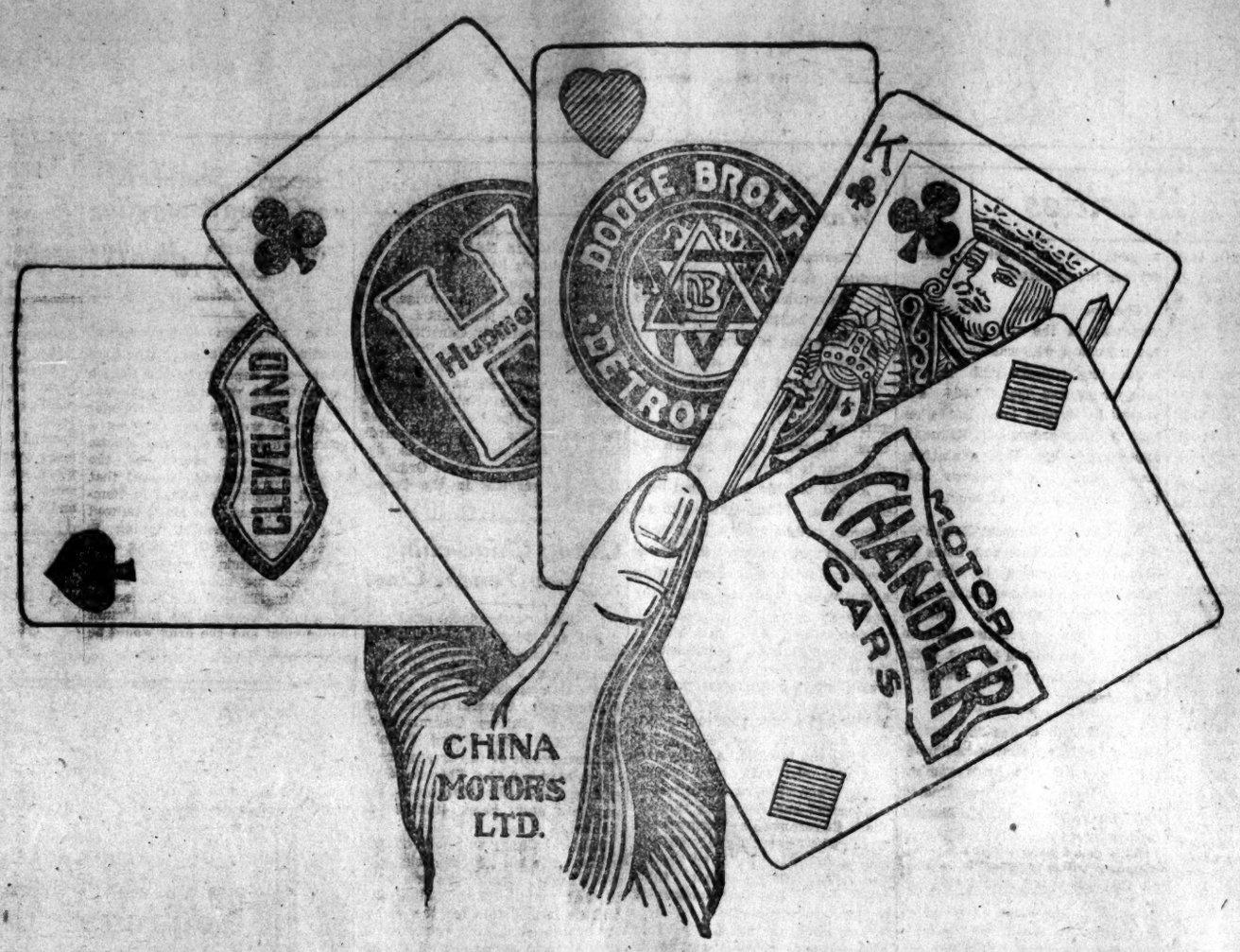

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CHINESE EASTERN NEAR BANKRUPTCY SAYS JAP EXPERT

Representative On Inter-Allied Board Tells Of Road's Needs

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 16.—Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. H. Nagao, Japanese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board of that railway, said:

"The integrity of the Chinese Eastern Railway is an important matter not only to China but to all the Powers interested in the peaceful development of the Far East. This is specially true in view of the constant disturbances in the districts which this important railway traverses. The Technical Board is now hard at work devising ways and means to relieve the railway of its present difficulties, financial and other. Mr. Stevens, the President of the Board, has also been working for the same purpose while in America on leave.

"I have come to Peking to explain the real situation to the Chinese Government and other quarters concerned. The united efforts of the Chinese Government and the foreign Powers concerned are required to place this railway on a proper footing.

"What the Chinese Eastern Railway now stands in most urgent need of is funds to meet its liabilities and cover the expenses of maintaining the railway in good working order.

"While there is very little prospect in the present circumstances of recovering the outstanding credits of the railway amounting to $12,000,000 which is charged against military transportation for the Allies, principally on account of the Czecho-Slovaks, the liabilities of the railway are estimated at nearly $20,000,000 almost entirely due to contractors and suppliers of railway material, fuel, etc.

"It is true that there is an encouraging sign of improvement in the growing increase of the railway revenue by the improved condition of foreign markets dealing in cereals, beans, etc., but we must not be too optimistic in this respect as this increase in income cannot be expected to continue all through the year. Moreover there are still constant menaces to the regular revenues of the railway both from within and without the railway itself. Strikes of railway employes and political disturbances in the railway area cannot take place without affecting the railway revenue.

"Judging by the results of the returns for the first six months of this year the annual deficit in the railway accounts should not be estimated at less than $4,000,000. In addition to meeting this deficit an appropriation is required to cover necessary improvements to the railway bed, rolling stock, stations and workshops, equipment, etc. These improvements would require at least $6,000,000 a year.

"Then there are other important requirements such as estimates for the co-operative societies' employes and a sum of Kuping Taels 5,000,000 due to the Chinese Government in accordance with the Russo-Chinese Agreement. Thus the original estimate of $30,000,000 required for this railway should be considerably increased.

"While there is every hope of redeeming its outstanding credit the railway is now being pressed for the repayment of loans long overdue, while repairs and improvements demand immediate attention.

"Such being the financial condition of this railway it is feared that the Chinese Eastern Railway will be thrown into bankruptcy unless measures are taken at once to relieve the situation. I have more than once called the attention of the Technical Board and other parties interested to this impending crisis and have submitted my suggestion to the urgent consideration of the Board with the sincere desire for action to be taken with the united assistance of the Powers concerned.

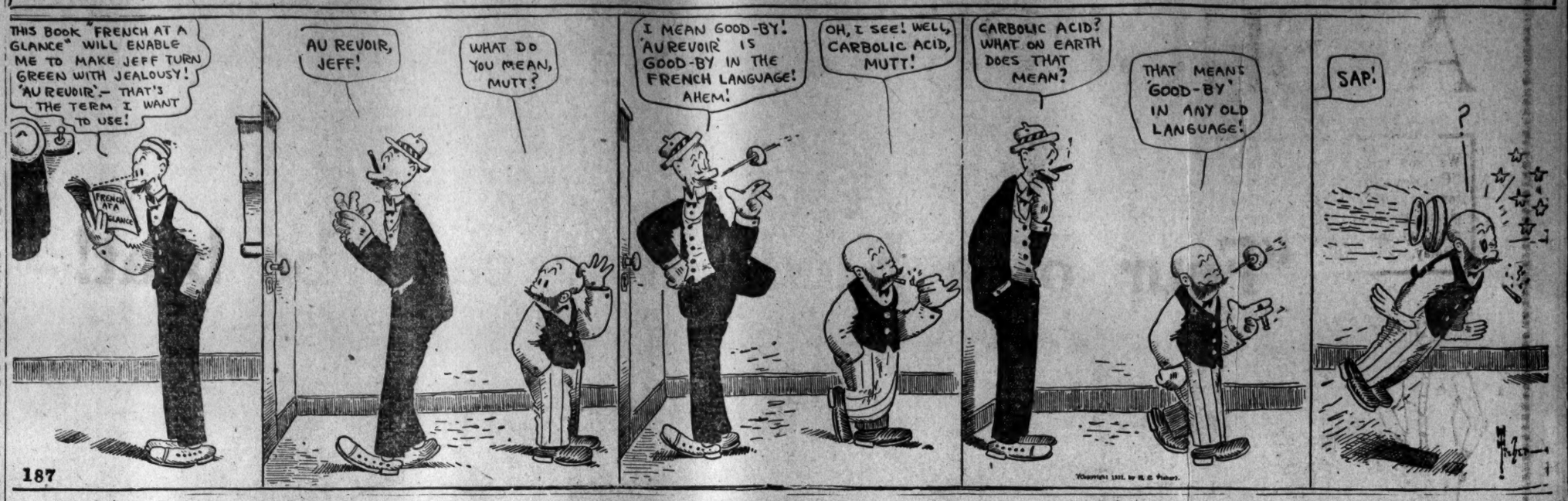
"The necessity for immediate steps cannot be too strongly emphasised and it is hoped that the Powers interested will give the matter their immediate attention."

STERLING RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter

Paris, June 17.—The closing rate of the pound sterling as quoted on the Paris Bourse today was Francs 46.11.

MUTT & JEFF — The Little Fellow Speaks In A Universal Language — By Bud Fisher


THIS BOOK "FRENCH AT A GLANCE" WILL ENABLE ME TO MAKE JEFF TURN GREEN WITH JEALOUSY! 'AU REVOIR'— THAT'S THE TERM I WANT TO USE!
FRENCH AT A GLANCE
AU REVOIR, JEFF!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, MUTT?
I MEAN GOOD-BY! 'AU REVOIR' IS GOOD-BY IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE! AHEM!
OH, I SEE! WELL, CARBOLIC ACID, MUTT!
CARBOLIC ACID? WHAT ON EARTH DOES THAT MEAN?
THAT MEANS 'GOOD-BY' IN ANY OLD LANGUAGE!
SAP!
187

News Brevities

The Rev. H. C. Lee will lead the English Service to be held by the Nantao Christian Institute at the South Gate Church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

A Tokio telegram states that Professor Nagao Ariga, Constitutional advisor to the Chinese Government, died on Thursday night in the Japanese capital.

* * *

Mr. W. E. Frantz, physical director of the Hankow Y.M.C.A. will address the Sunday Service league this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Martyrs' Memorial Hall.

* * *

The Yangtsze Finance and Land Co., Ltd., will hold a creditors meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Shareholders of the Kafan Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

St. Joseph's Catholic Association will hold a Garden Party on Thursday, June 30 at 4:30 p.m. in some private grounds, kindly loaned for the occasion, in Jessfield Road (opposite Tifeng Road).

* * *

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, has issued a call to producers throughout the country to send their outputs for exhibition in their new Industrial Museum which has been erected to the north of the Chamber's main building.

* * *

Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. Liu Shih-hsuan, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs for three weeks. Mr. Liu will come to Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. A. A. Freed, New Orleans realty man and representative of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and the Mississippi Valley Association, who has been touring the Far East making investigations and encouraging trade through the port of New Orleans and the Panama Canal, sails today on the French Mail liner Paul Lecat. Mr. Freed is going through Europe on his way home and will study trade there as contrasted with trade in the Orient. He expects to arrive home in October.

* * *

Two striking carpenters appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with intimidating and assaulting workmen at the Woong Hwo Cotton mill, being constructed at 88 Ward Road. It is charged that an axe was used in the assault after the workers had refused to lay down their tools. The case was remanded for one week to allow further investigation.

* * *

Charges were withdrawn yesterday in the case of a Chinese merchant who was accused by a Japanese concern with having misappropriated Tls. 70,000 advanced by several local banks on coal delivery orders. Mr. Kikuchi, appearing for the plaintiffs, stated that a compromise had been arrived at out of court.

* * *

Work at the "Wayport Rooms"—the sailors' institute and home in Boone Road, founded by the St. Joseph's Catholic Association—is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that the premises will be opened by the middle of July. Gifts of furniture, etc., will be thankfully received.

* * *

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, former Minister of Navy, arrived in Shanghai Friday night. A large number of local naval officers welcomed him at the station. He will remain in Shanghai for several weeks.

* * *

By making a number of prominent residents of Wuchang his advisors, Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan is expected to retain his office in the Upper Yangtsze. The Central Government does not dare to remove him on account of his power, according to the Chinese press.

* * *

The Central Government has promulgated the new Sino-German Commercial Treaty.

* * *

Mrs. S. H. McKean left on the steamer Koonshing for Chefoo yesterday.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer Monteagle were Mr. C. Claxton, Mr. R. Cregg, Mr. W. Manley, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Col. V. Ruehl and Mr. T. Forster. The last named gentleman will proceed to Vancouver by the same vessel.

Russ Congress Urges War On Bolshevism

(Continued from Page 1)

regions is strongly opposed to the Government there is every reason to believe that the movement is going to develop.

Habarovsk is on the eve of being occupied by the insurgents as there is no hope of the garrison's getting reinforcements from Blagoveschensk where the situation is also very serious.

A Red brigade which had been sent from Transbaikalia to reinforce Habarovsk has been detained at Blagoveschensk as the local authorities are expecting a mutiny to break out among the partisans there at any moment.

Kojevsikoff, who calls himself the Government's Commissioner for the Far East and who is now living at Harbin after his unsuccessful journey to the East, has issued a proclamation, pointing out that the Government regards the insurgents as traitors and will deal with them accordingly when the insurrection is suppressed and declaring that all the Government's Representatives who were forced to quit the zone now held by the insurgents will continue their functions in the zone unoccupied by foreign troops.

This proclamation has provoked a series of sarcastic articles in the right press.

Obituary

DR. ARIGA MARQUIS NABESHIMA

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 18.—The deaths are announced of Dr. Ariga and the Marquis Nabeshima. Dr. Ariga was formerly Constitutional Adviser to the Chinese President, and represented Japan at the Peace Conference in London in 1899. Marquis Nabeshima was for a time Vice-Governor of the Foreign Office, and afterwards Minister to Italy. He was decorated with the First Order of Merit for services in the China-Japan War.

Chang Chiao-ching New Yenchi Chief

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 15.—A mandate has been issued, appointing General Chang Chiao-ching as Military Commissioner at Yenchi (Chientao). General Chang was previously Military Commissioner for both Hungchun and Yenchi, but as a result of the arrangement made between the Chinese Government and the Japanese, the post has now been limited to Yenchi.

General Chang will be in charge of the special gendarmerie and police force, which have been sent to that district from Peking, and will be responsible for the security of the lives and property of Chinese and foreigners in Chientao.

Lascar Is Sentenced For Opium Smuggling

Three Months At Hard Labor For Sailor

The maximum sentence—three months' imprisonment with hard labor—was imposed by the British Police Court yesterday on a Lascar member of the P. & O. steamer Delta who was caught carrying a pound and a half of opium ashore.

The man was caught by the ship's watchman and declared that he had bought the opium in Bombay for Rupees 40. He admitted that he had intended taking it ashore. Magistrate G. W. King commented in giving sentence that there was too much opium smuggling going on and that the accused would be given the maximum punishment and the drug would be confiscated.

REUTER CORRECTION

(Reuter's Service)

Shanghai, June 18.—A Vancouver dispatch, dated June 15 and issued last Thursday, stated: "The Court of Appeal has decided that the clause in British government contracts, prohibiting the employment of Orientals on public works in connection with mining and timber leases is illegal."

A telegraphic correction has now been received stating that the passage in question should have read: "The Court of Appeal has decided that the clause in Government contracts, prohibiting the employment of Orientals on public works in connection with mining and timber leases, is illegal."

TRAMS FOR CHAPEI

Chinese promoters are planning to instal a tramways service in Chapei. Mr. Lo Peh-hung, manager of the Chinese Tramway Company in Nantao is said to be supporting the scheme. Two lines are being surveyed: one from Paoshan Road to Kiangwan and the other from Sinza Bridge West along the Soochow Creek.

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Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."
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New York, U. S. A.
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GIVE A THOUGHT TO "EYSSEN'S STARBRAND DUTCH CHEESE"
It Is Certainly Worth It!
IMPORTERS:
ZYLSTRA TRADING CO.
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You run no risk when you buy a VICTROLA
It gives you exactly what you want—the world's best music sung or played by great artists as they, themselves, wish to be heard.
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"QUALITY"
AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN OF DISTINCTION
COOL REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS
ICE CREAM CONES AND ICE CREAM SPECIALS
CANDIES AND DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES
THE CHOCOLATE SHOP 36 Nanking Road E. T. TIMM, *Manager.*

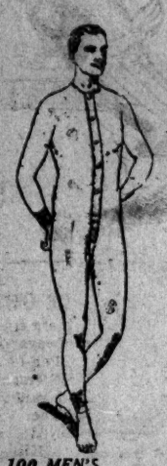
"SERVICE"

A SHOPPING WEEK FOR MEN AT WHITEAWAY'S

We have had a "Sunshade Week," "Costume Week," "Hosiery Week" for the Ladies. Now we intend giving the mere man a chance to stock up and so advertise a special display.

MEN!
Here are the values we offer you this week to induce you to come along. Each item is a real money saver. Buy this week—it's an economy week for you.

Be early in the Men's Wear Sections tomorrow for these items It will be worth your while.



100 MEN'S
Balbriggan Combination just right for July and August.
Usually $7.50
This Week $6.25
suit

This label on all garments.

1000 PAIRS
White Cashmere Tennis Socks with clox. All sizes.
Usually $2.25
This Week $1.95
pair

This label on all garments.

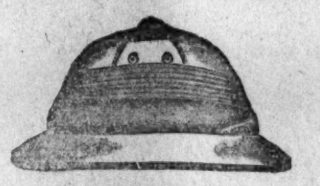
AERTEX VESTS
and Drawers (to knee.)
All sizes.
Vests Usually $6.50
This Week $4.75 each
Drawers $4.50
This Week $3.25

AERTEX UNDERWEAR
Complete Suit.
Vests & Drawers.
Usually $11.50
This Week $8.00

200 Pairs
MEN'S REGAL SHOES

You konw this shoe stocked and sold by us for some years. Gives you good service in wear. Made from the best selected American leathers.
WE OFFER YOU THESE SIZES THIS WEEK
Sizes 8½ 9 9½ 10 10½ 11
IN BLACK CALF OR GLACE OXFORDS. BLUCHER OXFORDS BALMORALS OR BLUCHER BOOTS.
PRICE ALL AT ONE $10.50 PER PAIR
Sold in U. S. A. today at $10.00 gold

15 dozen
Men's Printed Tunic Shirts, Useful colors, soft cuffs.
Usually $4.75 each
THIS WEEK $3.75 each



40 White Topees
The smart style of the day.
USUALLY $7.50
THIS WEEK
$5.90
EACH

Men's Solaro Topics
A Useful Topee.
USUALLY
$9.50
THIS WEEK
$7.95

27 dozen
Men's Tunic Shirts, attractive double stispes cuffs.
USUALLY $5.50
THIS WEEK $4.50 each

300 DOZEN
Man's White Handkerchief A good useful quality.
Usually $3.50 doz.
This Week $3.00 doz.

100 Dozen
Men's White Lislie Vests ½ Sleeves Button Fronts.
Usually $3.50 each
This Week $2.85 each

200 Dozen
Men's White IrishLawnHandkerchief Full Sizes.
Usually $8.50 doz.
This Week $6.80 doz.

1200 pairs
Gent's Cashmere Socks, Black with color clox.
USUALLY
$2.50
pair
THIS WEEK
$1.75
pair

340 dozen
Men's India Ganze Vests. ½ sleeves Button Front. All sizes
Usually $1.75 each This Week $1.45 each

Men's India Ganze Trunk Drawers Knee Length
USUALLY $1.50 pair
THIS WEEK $1.35 each

85 dozen
Man's Black Lisle Socks for Summer wear
USUALLY
$1.75
PAIR
THIS WEEK
$1.55
PAIR

150 Pairs
GENUINE
"EVERY PAIR STAMPED"
NETTLETON SHOES

One of the finest grade shoes made in the United States. To clear up the stock during
MEN'S SHOPPING WEEK
this is our offer.
Sizes 7 to 10
Black and Brown glace Balmorals, Black Calf Balmorals Blucher Boots and a few pairs of Black Calf shoes.
ALL AT ONE PRICE $17.50 PER PAIR
Sold in U. S. A. Today $18.00 gold

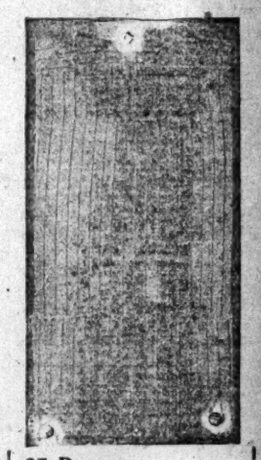
A few oddments
In Men's Dress Shirts. Stiff Fronts as sketch.
USUALLY $6.75
THIS WEEK $4.95 each

73 Men's Straw Hats
Natty Shape. 6¾ to 7 only.
USUALLY $4.75
THIS WEEK $4.00

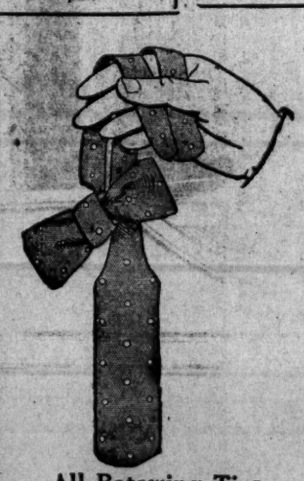
18 dozen
Men's Dress Shirts stiff Fronts.
USUALLY $7.50
THIS WEEK $5.75 each

21 Dozen
Men's Stripe Twill Shirts. White with fine pen colorings.
Usually $4.75
This Week $3.95

100 Only
Boy's Straw Boaters A smart style. manly
Usually $4.75
THIS WEEK $3.95

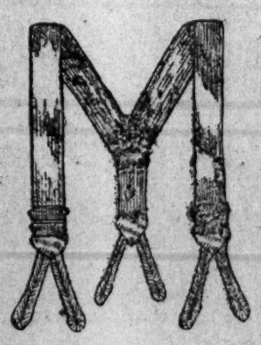


27 Dozen
Men's Tunic Shirts. White and Colour ½ in. 8 stripes.
Usually $4.75
This Week $3.75



All Batswing Ties
This week at new prices
Usually $1.75 This Week $1.50
" $1.50 " " $1.20

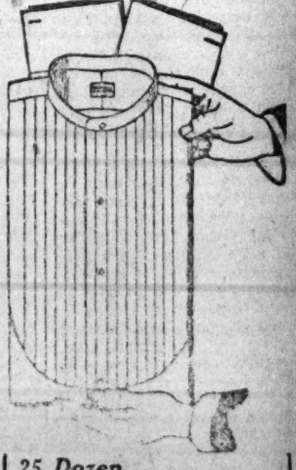
120 dozen
Men's Balbriggan Vests and Drawers. (to Knee)
Usually $3.00
THIS WEEK $2.60 each



80 dozen
Imitation Gurgot Braces, celluloid fittings.
Usually $2.50
THIS WEEK $2.00

25 Dozen
"Regate" Tunic Shirts with smart stripes "as now worn," all sizes in stock. Usually $6.00
THIS WEEK $5.25

50 Dozen
Tropical Topees with pugaree and Chin Strap
USUALLY
$12.50
THIS WEEK
$10.85



25 Dozen
"Palace" Dress shirts pleated fronts, all sizes.
Usually $7.50
THIS WEEK $6.75

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED. SHANGHAI

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

American Woman's Club Notes

The exhibit of Chinese paintings loaned by Mr. Evan Morgan and Mr. Charles Kliene attracted a succession of visitors from two to six o'clock on Friday afternoon. The pictures were shown to splendid advantage in the spacious, well lighted library rooms of the Christian Literature Society's building on North Szechuen and Darroch Roads.

About forty scrolls were hung upon the walls, while albums and very long scrolls were spread upon the library tables, where they could be studied at coveted leisure. Several enthusiasts spent the entire afternoon in blissful advantage of this fact.

Of especial interest was a scroll by Ku Ju-chen of the Kang Hsi period, depicting the effort of the immortals to find the way. One long scroll, of much charm, is attractive for its beautiful coloring of gardens with trees and shrubs in flower. It is called Life during the Spring in Han times (Han times being synonymous in the Chinese mind with Arcady). Chou Ying, the artist, of the Ming period, was of Shanghai and Soochow, and is pronounced by many to be the foremost Ming painter of animals and scenery. That Chou Ying was versatile is evidenced in another scroll showing portraits of twelve famous women of China, with emblem of their occupations. The faces are animated, and the figures natural and graceful in line. The expounder is unmistakable in attitude and gesture; the musician has her lute, the dancer is in the act of practicing her art.

The Artist Wang Hui of Kang Hsi fame, "the perfect artist," is represented by a large scroll showing a grave of hoary old trees, with a teahouse by way of comparative size, with two elderly friends enjoying conversation and the view. To any true lover of trees the sympathetic painting of trees by Chinese artists gives whole-souled joy, whether they be of pine or bamboo, or any deciduous variety.

Two albums of small views set up a friendly rivalry, and were seldom without interested groups hovering over them calling attention to one or another noteworthy feature. One was of landscapes. The owner would not certify whether the paintings included were original, or by a clever Ming copyist, but that was a matter of small interest to the visitors, undisturbed by questions of origin but vitally interested in intrinsic beauty of composition and line, and in the soul of the pictures. Signatures of famous Sung artists were attached: Ma Yuan, Ma Kuei, Li Jang, Li Ching-po and of the Yuan period, Jao Yun.

The second album was labelled delineation of life of the wild tribes, and the delineator aroused much lively speculation and laughter by his portraits. The aboriginals are shown at their various occupations of agriculture, cookery and weaving, at sacrifices, festivals, musical performances, and like pleasures. The artist is unknown, but he was evidently impressed by the bulbous noses, pop-eyes and markedly prehensile toes of these wild people and emphasises them faithfully and humorously. The figures are vividly drawn and colored. So lifelike and full of interest were the views that many covetous desires were expressed concerning this novel and fascinating book.

The album of sixteen views of husbandry by the Tsing artist Li Chien-chou, also attracted much attention. As a matter of fact, each of the albums displayed was a gem, and choice among them seems almost invidious, since each gave pleasure to many examiners.

In addition to the paintings, several beautiful examples of Ming and Kang Hsi blue and white porcelains were exhibited by Mr. Kliene, and a few bronzes, lacquer carvings, Ming white porcelain Sang de boeuf, powder-blue and other porcelains by Mr. Morgan.

This exhibit closes the Literary Department's second year of study in Chinese art and art-crafts—a year which has opened delightful vistas for all future years to its interested members.

In this connection it would be almost negligent not to voice a sentiment expressed so frequently and by so many different individuals during the visits to private collections within the past two years, that it has reached the status of a refrain. That refrain is this:

"What a pity that Shanghai has not an Art Museum where these magnificent treasures may be seen!"

A number of private collections in Shanghai are already of Museum scope. American museums are proud of smaller and less choice collections of Chinese art-objects than are crowded into one single home in Shanghai. In the aggregate, the private collections here probably could not be surpassed in comprehensiveness and quality, in the world. Peking may be the possible exception. As the Museum there does not make available to the public the whole collection at one time, it is not possible to make a casual comparison. It would be better for the Chinese nation at large if that collection were so available. In quality it seems very doubtful, if anywhere else could be found so fine jade carvings, bronzes, and certain varieties of porcelains as are found in Shanghai and the cities immediately contiguous—Hangchow and Soochow. When the writer visited the Peking Museum, nothing was displayed comparable to the collections of *Blanc de Chine*, Sung porcelains, and blue and whites, owned by Shanghai and Hangchow citizens; nor to the jades. The bronzes seem about an even display, no more.

If the municipality of Shanghai were to maintain an Art Museum commensurate with the dignity of its public orchestra and its civic parks; fire-proof, thief-proof, with such rigidly bonded custodians, and a curator of such unassailable rectitude as would ensure the confidence of private collectors to loan their treasures, Shanghai could easily show the most comprehensive collection of Chinese art-objects in the world. Moreover, a jury of experts exists here, trained in the capacity of private buyers, who could be trusted to assemble an incomparable civic-owned collection.

This, however, is not a matter that may be referred to future years; the opportunity to secure these precious objects is not static; the ebb-tide away from China of antiquities is alarming; American, European and Japanese people are keenly alive to the value of Chinese art. The Japanese people already are building up marvellous collections of Chinese art treasures, as any visitor to the Tokio museums will ascertain. Their agents may be seen in any curioshop from Canton to Manchuria; from Shanghai to Thibet. The supply is far from inexhaustible, as any collector who began buying fifteen years ago, will assert. Five years, ten years, what will be left? Why let these incomparable objects slip away to America, to England, to Japan, without reserving for Shanghai one magnificent collection, to show to the world and to future China what great art the Chinese nation created.

Matchless paintings, bronzes, porcelains, jades, cameos, sculptures, wood and ivory carvings and embroideries are hidden away in a score of residences in Shanghai, where perhaps a few hundred people in a year may see them. Why not the repository of a safe and beautiful Art Museum, where the thousands of Shanghai residents, and the thousands of its annual visitors may view these incomparable relics of a magnificent art?

And why not now!

MARY M. WILBUR,
Chairman.

All Fridays On The 13th If New Bill Becomes A Law

FRIDAY will always fall on the thirteenth of the month, if a new bill proposing a new calendar becomes a law. The bill has been offered in the House by Representative H. J. Drane, of Florida. He would add another month, making thirteen in all, and would place it between June and July, naming the month Center. Each month would have twenty-eight days, causing Friday to always fall on the thirteenth. Holidays would be switched around, January 3 being Christmas, December 3 Thanksgiving Day and March 7 Washington's Birthday.

India's Position On Insurance And Credit Plan

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The conditions under which the Government propose to aid British traders under the exports credits scheme have been issued. The Government proposes to guarantee drafts drawn against shipments of goods up to a maximum of 85 percent of the amount of the draft.

The new system, which comes into force immediately, thus approximates to the ordinary process of trade much more closely than the existing method of advances, as the guaranteed drafts can be discounted in the usual manner.

The Government will also participate with British banks and financial houses in the risks incurred in financing trade with countries included in the scheme which will cover trade with all parts of the British Empire, British protectorates and mandated territories.

It is not proposed however to apply it at present to British India, Ceylon or the British possessions in the Far East which, it is understood, are still fully supplied with goods and therefore special facilities for financing exports to them are not required.

Marshal Joffre Coming To Far East Next September

U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, June 17.—Marshal Joffre, who will leave France in September on an official visit to the Far East, said he would stop at San Francisco on his homeward journey, according to Paris advices.

An Appeal to Britons in China

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Waichiaopu Protests Introduction Of Yen On Dairen Exchange

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 18.—The Waichiaopu has protested against the introduction of the gold yen on the Dairen Produce Exchange in place of the silver dollar, on the ground that it will cause serious loss to the Chinese dealers at Dairen. The Kwantung Government recently issued a proclamation that henceforth the gold yen will replace the silver dollar on the Dairen Exchange. A similar notification was twice previously issued, but its application was postponed, owing to the acute opposition from the Chinese and many Japanese dealers.

The Japanese Legation asserts that the measure will now be carried out, though it will probably entail a considerable loss. The merchants of Japan are stated to favor the measure, in order to obviate the necessity for converting gold into silver for all Dairen transactions. The Chinese see themselves faced with a loss through converting into gold, while the Japanese dealers apprehend trouble, unless the Japanese buyers pay sufficient to cover the Chinese losses through conversion.

It is pointed out that otherwise other nationals using silver will be placed at a disadvantage. Interest locally centers in the probable extended use of the gold yen on the mainland, and in what is generally described as the challenge to Shanghai's supremacy as the one great clearing-house in China.

Brazil Wins Prize At Rubber Exhibit

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The International Rubber Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall ended today. The gold trophy for the best exhibit of rubber was awarded to the Government of Brazil. Gold medals were awarded to the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya, and six silver cups were awarded to the managers of various rubber estates.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute presenting the prizes, said the Exhibition had been most successful and had done much good for the rubber industry.

JAPAN'S PRINCE

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, June 17.—The Crown Prince of Japan and Prince Kanin today visited the royal residence, "The House in the Wood," and afterwards inspected the Peace Palace where they displayed the keenest interest in the Japanese objects d'art.

After a luncheon at the Royal Palace with Prince Hendrik, Prince Hirohito left for Rotterdam, returning later to The Hague to attend a farewell banquet at which the Queen, the Queen Mother, Prince Hendrik and numerous prominent residents were present.

The day of your Fire is a poor time to find out how much Records Protection you had.
THE KOSTER COMPANY
12 Nanking Road.

Mayor Of Barcelona Victim Of Attack; Is Slightly Wounded

(Reuter's Service)

Barcelona, June 17.—Four individuals fired several revolver shots at the Mayor while on his way to the Town Hall this morning. One shot struck the Mayor in the side, but the wound is not serious. The King and Queen of Spain have sent a message of sympathy.

Empire Parleys May Be Held In St. James' Palace

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—Reuters Agency learns that a suggestion has been made in influential quarters that the conference of Imperial Prime Ministers should hold its sittings at St. James' Palace instead of at No. 10 Downing Street. This proposal has not yet been agreed to but its adoption seems probable.

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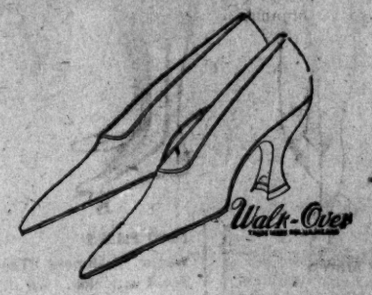

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TIEN WEN-LI MAY REPLACE LU AS CHEKIANG TUCHUN

The Cabinet has approved the suggestion of certain political cliques to replace Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang with Tien Wen-li, of Shantung, in view of Lu's defiant attitude towards the Central administration.

The Kiangsu residents in Peking are holding meetings in anticipation of armed conflict between Kiangsu and Chekiang, since it is understood that the Cabinet will authorise Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu to suppress Lu in case of an open attack.

The military aid of Anhui and Kiangsi is also being sought by Peking. However, in view of the strong Anfu backing which Lu is receiving in his new movement, it is likely that Anhui will fall in with Kiangsu as the Anfu connections of Tuchun Chang Wen-sen and General Ma Lien-cha of Anhui are well-known.

Tuchun Lu is reported by the Chinese press as moving troops towards Fungchin along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway in preparation for eventualities. It is expected, however, that the Diplomatic Corps will soon interfere and check the transportation of troops along the railway.

"Anti Waste" Man Wins Commons Seat

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The following is the result of the bye-election in the Hertford Division of Hertfordshire, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Noel Pemberton-Billing (Independent):

Rear-Admiral Sueter (Anti-waste candidate) 12,329 votes, Sir Hildred Carlile (Coalition Unionist) 5,553 votes.

British Living Cost Shows Slight Drop

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—It is officially stated that the cost of living on May 31 was 119 percent above that of July 1914, as compared with 128 percent on April 30 last.

New American Envoy To Italy

Richard W. Child and family.

A CHARMING family group showing Mr. Richard Washburn Child, noted author and recently nominated to be United States Ambassador to Italy, his wife and their two charming children, Baby Constance and Anne, who is three years old. Mr. Child is well-known through his fiction and articles on public questions. He aided in directing the publicity work during the Republican Presidential campaign last Summer, and also made many speeches for Mr. Harding. During the war he was assistant to Frank A. Vanderlip in war finance work. Mrs. Child is also an author of note, writing under her maiden name, Maude Parker.

Japanese Release Religious Leaders

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, June 18.—Two leaders of the Omotokyo religion, named Deguchi and Asano, were released from the Kyoto Prison yesterday evening, after being detained 148 days. The reason for their release is not yet known.

Rumors of their probable release brought huge crowds to the prison gates, holding up all traffic. The men were taken from the prison in heavily guarded automobiles, and conveyed direct to the Omotoyko headquarters at Ayabe, where a huge crowd of disciples and many pressmen awaited their arrival, and welcomed them.

Forty Buried Alive In Japanese Mine

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, June 18.—The almost incessant rains which have fallen during the last two weeks are causing many floods in Kyushu, with the accompaniment of serious damage.

A pit in the Yoragi coal-mine, in the Saga Prefecture, became flooded and caved in yesterday morning. A hundred men were trapped, of whom 60 have escaped. The others were buried alive.

Throughout Kyushu bridges have been washed away and the train service interrupted. Many houses have also been flooded, but the loss of life so far reported is small.

THREE ARRESTED AFTER SHOOTING OF POLICEMEN

Men Charged As Participants In New World Fight; Victims May Die

Three men were charged in the the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with a fight which started at the New World late Friday night and resulting in the shooting of two policemen. The wounded men, a Sikh trooper and a Chinese watchman stationed at the New World and attached to Sinza police station, are in serious condition in hospital and may die.

The three men arrested, two students and a shopkeeper, do not include the man who shot the policemen, but are charged as being members of one of two gangs which engaged in the fight. When evidence of arrest had been given the case was remanded for one week, the prisoners, represented by Mr. P .W. Goldring, being refused bail.

The cause of the fight in the New World building has not been clearly established but it is believed to have started wth a quarrel over a woman. The leader of one crowd, when threatened with arrest by the watchman, drew a pistol and fired two shots, one striking the policeman in the side.

Followed by the crowd, the man dashed out of the amusement resort and into Thibet Road. He had got as far as Kiukiang Road when the Sikh trooper tried to stop him. He fired again and the Sikh fell with a bullet below the heart.

Depositions of the wounded men were taken yesterday by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh and by British Magistrate G. W. King.

A warrant has been issued for the assassin, who is said to be a notorious local character and the police are confident that he will be taken into custody.

EINSTEIN LECTURE

Prof. C. H. Robertson will give a repetition of his lecture on "Einstein's Theory of Relativity" on Monday and Thursday evenings at 9 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 120 Szechuen Road.

Japanese Warships Guard Fisheries Off Kamchatka

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

New York, June 17.—A Paris telegram states that, according to dispatches from Moscow, a Japanese cruiser and torpedo-boat have arrived off Kamchatka for the stated purpose of guarding the Japanese fisherman engaged there. The Far Eastern forces in Siberia are reported to be preparing a line of defence.

ENVOY GOES TO PARIS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui has left for Paris on the conclusion of his mission in connection with the League of Nations.

MUTINY INQUIRY

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 17.—General Chin Shao-tseng, Vice-Minister of War, who recently went to Hupeh to investigate affairs in connection with the mutiny at Wuchang, states that he has verified the report that 1,700 mutineers were killed at Shaokan. General Chin says that the losses at Wuchang through looting were very heavy.

Ichang, June 17.—General Hsiung Keh-wu arrived here from Szechuen yesterday and left for Wuchang on the gunboat Chu Chen which had been specially sent by the Tuchun to receive him.

The city is now quiet and the soldiers who took part in the looting have all been withdrawn.

The Japanese Consul at Nanking has gone to Wuchang to investigate the amount of damages sustained by Japanese during the recent mutiny.

Hsiung Keh-wu, former Tuchun of Szechuen, arrived in Wuchang on Thursday accompanied by 30 lieutenants.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

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This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100 Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES. (from Photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

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When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London. W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

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Attractions At The Theaters

The theater bills are full and rich for the coming week, with the return of the Waring company to the Lyceum and a choice offering at each and all of the Movie Houses.

Last night's production of "Trilby" by the Waring Co. will be repeated tomorrow, with a change on Tuesday to "A Marriage of Convenience," Wednesday a feature offering, in three parts, comprising a screen scene from "The School for Scandal," and two comedy sketches "The Girl," and "My Tailor," interspersed with songs and recitals by the company will be staged. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," "Merely Mary Ann," and "The Merchant of Venice," on Thursday, Friday and Saturday will complete the week's program.

AT THE VICTORIA

A special matinee at the Victoria this afternoon and the regular program tonight will show Charlie Chaplin's latest million dollar production, "The Kid," which has been filling that theater since Wednesday with high class comedy-loving patrons. "The Kid" is worthy of all of the good things that have been said about it. Every showing of the picture is booked far in advance, so one hoping to see it had better arrange seats before hand. There is nothing but standing room at theater-time for this picture, and but little of that.

THE OLYMPIC'S BILL

The Olympic is drawing well with its photoplay "The Idol Dancer," a film of romance and adventure of the Southern Seas, in which much footage is given to a fascinating dancer-girl, who enacts the name part of the play. The Olympic bill is filled out with two vaudeville acts: Miss Daisy Harcourt in comic songs and sayings, and the Eddy Duo in wire walking and tumbling acts. Today's matinee at the Olympic will show Norma Talmadge in "A Daughter of Two Worlds."

AT THE APOLLO

"Sis Hopkins" portrayed by that sprightly little comedienne, Mabel Normand, will feature the matinee this afternoon at the Apollo. The production is well screened and Mabel is as true to Sis Hopkins' type as could be. The picture is one that a Shanghai picture fan should see. There are not many of its calibre on the circuit. "The Lady in Gray," an 8-part mystery drama, from the novel by George Ohnet provides tonight's bill.

Tomorrow until Wednesday the Apollo shows the third and fourth epochs of Alexandra Dumas' famous novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo," and from Thursday until Sunday, inclusive, a new picture, "The Miracle of Money," a Hobart Henley production, taken from the story "Marrying off Emmy." The film is billed as a rare story of romance and drama.

THE ISIS OFFERING

The Isis matinee this afternoon shows the fourth and fifth episodes of the serial "Pearl of the Army;" tonight Constance Talmadge may be seen in that problem play-picture, "Experimental Marriage." Beginning tomorrow until Thursday a mixed novelty act by Creighton and Warren, in acrobatics, juggling, etc. together with the sixth and seventh episodes of "Pearl of the Army" will furnish the bill.

AT ST. GEORGE'S

The St. George's open air cinema tonight is showing a picture featuring Sylvia Breamer and Robert Gordon in "The Blood Barrier," a thrilling six-part drama by C. T. Brady, together with a Pathe news review and a "Snub" Pollard Comedy.

American Company, S.V.C. Orders

CORPS ORDERS

Six months leave has been granted to Lieutenant P. Chatom Jr., from June 1, 1921, to December 1, 1921.

Corporal W. E. Sauer, American Co., S.V.C., commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from June 9, 1921.

Six months leave has been granted to Major S. A. Ransom from June 15, 1921, to December 14, 1921.

Corporal G. F. Ashley resigns the temporary commission granted to him in the Municipal Gazette of November 4, 1920.

COMPANY ORDER, 531

2nd Lieutenant W. E. Sauer to command 2nd platoon.

COMPANY ORDER 532

During the absence of the undersigned Lieutenant V. Olsen will command the Company.

(Signed) S. A. Ransom, Major.

COMPANY ORDER 533

PROMOTION

Private 1st Class H. C. Hill is hereby promoted to the grade of corporal from date and assigned to the 2nd Squad 1st Platoon.

COMPANY ORDER 534

LEWIS GUNS

Corporals R. P. Roberts and F. G. Green are hereby detailed in charge of Lewis guns in the 1st and 2nd Platoons respectively. There will be a Lewis Gun School held in the Town Hall, date to be announced later.

(Signed) S. A. Ransom, Major, Commanding American Co., S.V.C.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Sergeant C. L. Boynton, extend to November 20.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Pvt. R. H. Ballock.

Bus. S. M. C. Elec. Depart., Foochow Road, Tel. No. C. 283.

MUSKETRY

It is absolutely essential for every man in the Company to learn the zero elevation at the different ranges of his rifle as soon as possible. The S. M. C. has gone to great expense to outfit the entire corps with practically new rifles. All of the bores are new although some of the stocks have been in France; it is the duty of every man to take scrupulous care of the rifle issued to him.

Opportunity to practice on the rifle range will be offered today, from 4.00 to 6.00 p.m., Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yds. will be fired for the purpose of finding elevation. Saturday June 25, from 2.00 to 6.00 p.m. there will be a monthly competition at the same ranges and practice at 500 and 600 yds.

WESTINGHOUSE CUP

Mr. Burrell, the Westinghouse Electric Co.'s representative in China has on behalf of his Company presented the American Co. S.V.C. with a beautiful trophy in the shape of a cup valued at Mexican $250. This cup will be competed for during the Company annual meeting and the winner will be presented with a miniature replica of the original and have his name and score engraved on the cup. This gift is to remain a permanent trophy in the Company and will be in the care of the Company commander.

LYMAN SIGHT

Any one wishing to purchase a Lyman Sight can do so by getting in touch with the Musketry Officer.

RE. NEW ENFIELD RIFLES AND BAYONETS

The orderly room reports that the following men have not yet exchanged their rifles and bayonets:

First Sergt.	Davis
Supply ,,	Viloudaki
Corporal	Anderson, P.M.
Private	Raker
,,	Cantwell
,,	Cole
,,	Coleman
,,	Hanna
,,	Healey
,,	Jenkins
,,	Klein
,,	Pape
,,	Potter
,,	Rowe
,,	Steiner
Private	Tennison
,,	Turner, J. H.
,,	Turner, J. T. R.
,,	Weiss
,,	Wokosin

This matter must be attended to immediately.

MUSKETRY CLASSES:

"A1" Class.

Lieut.	Olsen
,,	Sauer
1/Sgt.	Davis
Sergt.	Langley
Corpl.	Twogood
,,	Canda
,,	Roberts
,,	Green
,,	Brawley
Pvt.	Turner, J. T. R.
,,	Hansen
,,	Ballock
,,	Smith, F. S. T.
,,	Neal
,,	Graham

"A" Class.

Sergt.	Kay
M/,,	Engstrom
Corpl.	Noah
,,	Anderson, P.M.
,,	Deming
,,	Cooper
,,	Lambert
Pvt.	Rowe
,,	Kissel
,,	MacDonald
,,	Jenkins
,,	Cole

"B" Class.

Sergt.	McCloskey
Corpl.	John
,,	Schinazi
Pvt.	Noble
,,	Stafford
,,	Rehnborg
,,	Williams, M.
,,	Baker
,,	Flint
,,	Gale
,,	Holt
,,	Humphrey
,,	Hutchinson, T. H.
,,	Lefkowitz
,,	Masters
,,	Steiner
,,	Young
,,	Christy
,,	Hutchinson, W.
,,	Weiss
,,	Fowler
,,	Boutross
,,	Cantwell
,,	Coleman
,,	Healey
,,	James
,,	Williams, W. J.
,,	Friedman
,,	Pape
,,	Pott
,,	Sinnott
,,	Winburg

"C" Class.

S/Sgt.	Viloudaki
Corpl.	Hill
Pvt.	Core
,,	Turner, J. H.
,,	Anderson, E. J.
,,	Hendrickson
,,	Klein
,,	Tennison
,,	Sternberg
,,	Cohen
,,	Potter
,,	Gresham

"D" Class.

Pvt.	1st. Class Schlobohm
Pvt.	Wilson
,,	Hanna
,,	Smith, M. T.
,,	Strawn
Pvt.	Woksin
,,	Gross
	On Leave.
Major	Ransom
Lieut.	Wilner
,,	Chatom
Sergt.	Porterfield
,,	Adamson
,,	Bradley
,,	Boynton
Pvt.	Tinkham
,,	Lockwood
,,	Stewart
,,	Barnes
,,	Calder
,,	Lloyd

Cotton Strike In England Settled

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled.

An indication of the feeling of the rank and file of the cotton operatives in regard to the proposed wages settlement is furnished by the resolutions passed by the branches. The Oldham Co-operative Spinners' Association has overwhelmingly instructed its delegates to vote against the proposed terms.

A meeting of the Manchester United Textile Workers, representing all branches of cotton operatives, decided by 266 votes to 227 to accept the wages settlement recently negotiated. Most of the miles will re-open on Monday.

Rehearing Granted In Musician's Case

A rehearing has been granted by the Mixed Court of the case in whic the Shanghai Hotels Ltd. were awarded $500 damages for alleged breach of contract by P. Demenstin, musician who left the Astor House orchestra to play at the French Club.

The application for rehearing was made by Mr. P. W. Goldring on grounds that the defendant had not sufficient notice of the case coming on. Mr. F. J. Schuhl opposed the application and stated that the plaintiffs are ready to go ahead with the action.

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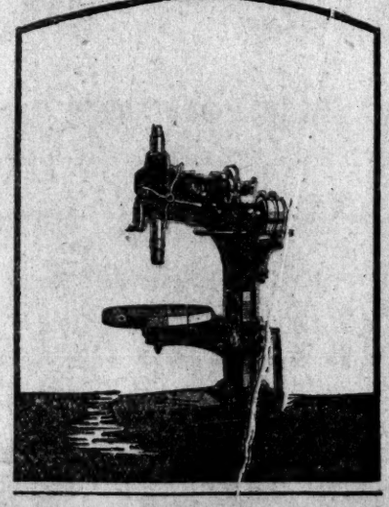

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Nation Of Small Proprietors With Very Wealthy Men Not Numerous

,000,000 OWN REALTY

Salaries And Interest On Savings Provide 49 Percent Of Revenue

Paris, May 7.—France is essentially a nation of small proprietors with a smaller quota of very wealthy men than any other country of its size in the world, as is shown in figures just published in Paris giving a comparison of French incomes. It is believed that the individual incomes for last year, when the figures have been fully compiled, will show taxable revenues amounting to more than 15,000,000,000 francs.

But in 1920 only 474 persons were found with individual incomes of more than 500,000 francs, and only 1,284 with incomes ranging from this down to 250,000 francs, while in all France only 74,000 taxpayers were found with incomes of more than 2,000 francs a month each.

On the other hand 426,000 heads of families appear satisfied with an average income of 7,000 francs monthly. And this is probably the chief reason why France, while the remainder of Europe is troubled with Bolshevist shadows, still keeps cheerful in so far as the labor situation is concerned, only waiting for the return of normal exchange conditions to prove its effect on French industry.

Real estate figures strangely, the returns of the finance experts showing that only 19 percent of the total revenue is derived from this source, with only 5 percent coming from persons worth more than a million francs, while salaries and interest on savings provide 49 percent, derived from persons having small incomes, and 11 percent derived from persons with incomes more than 100,000 francs. In fact, French real estate is distributed among 6,000,000 owners, although the greater part of it is held by small farmers and merchants who have been able to buy homes from their meagre profits.

In 1919 labor furnished a 44 percent average of all French incomes, and it is evident that last year's average will considerably exceed that average.

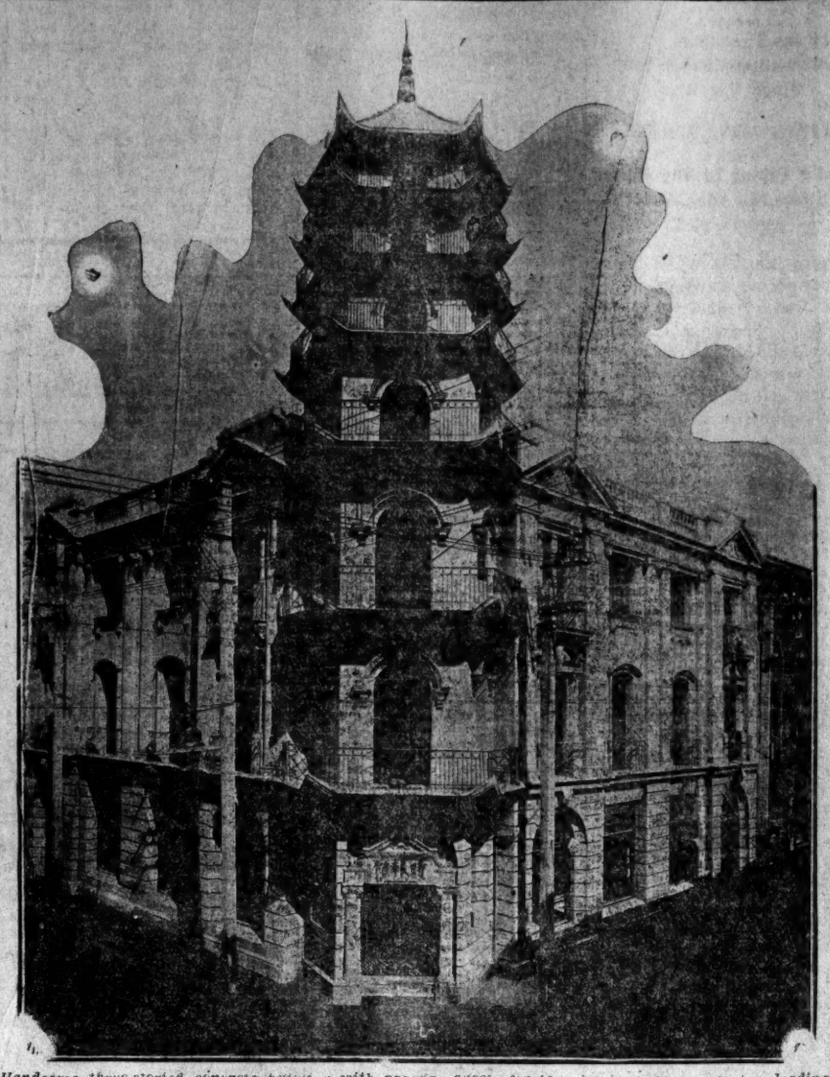
Gloomy Dean Wants Population Reduced

Bars Suffering And Urges Getting Nearer To Nature In Address To Liberals

London, May 7.—Dean Inge, known as the "Gloomy Dean," told members of the National Liberal Club that the population of the country would have to be reduced. He said he believed the people would be much happier if the population was more sparse and the people lived under conditions that were nearer to those Nature prescribed.

The Dean added that he welcomed any means of reducing the population if it could be done without suffering.

-:- New Home For The Eastern Times -:-



Handsome three-storied concrete building with pagoda effect erected by one of Shanghai's leading Chinese journals in busy center

At the corner of Shantung Road, Shanghai Newspaper Row, and Foochow Road, China's Great White Way, there will be dedicated about the middle of next month a handsome building, a modern concrete structure of three stories combining the architectural effect of an ancient pagoda, which will be the new home of The Eastern Times, one of the progressive journals of China.

The building and its contents will represent an investment of over Tls. 100,000 by Mr. T. C. Dih, one of the pioneer newspapermen of the country. He founded the publication 20 years ago.

The new building stands on a plot of land measuring one and a half mow. The construction work was done at a cost of Tls. 28,000, while the machinery installed is valued at Tls. 40,000. The library and the "morgue" are considered the best in China.

One hundred and eight employes, including two women, help to get out the publication and a thoroughly modern system has been adopted to render service to its many advertisers and subscribers.

The ground floor is devoted to the business department, while the editorial rooms are to be found on the first floor. The library, the "morgue" and the assembly hall are located on the second floors. Recreation rooms are provided for the staff on the roof garden which commands an excellent view of the city.

The old building of the paper at 6A Shantung Road will be used by the Yu Tseng Book Sellers, which is also owned by Mr. Dih. A spacious annex to the new building is used for the printing, composing and proof-reading rooms.

The administrative board of the publication consists of the proprietor and Mr. Y. D. Shen, business manager; Mr. C. H. Chen, Editor-in-Chief; Mr. Ku Kung-tseng, City Editor; Liu Shan-ting, Night Editor; Mr. S. A. Chang, Superintendant; Miss Wong Yin-hua, editor and Miss M. C. King, secretary.

The publication will issue a souvenir edition on the occasion of the dedication of its new building together with a pamphlet containing articles written on the work of the Eastern Times by notables of the nation.

These will include writings of General Li Yuan-hung, former Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Southern Republic; Dr. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Mr. Bertrand Russell, the English writer and lecturer; Chancellor Tsai Yuen-pei and Acting Chancellor Monlin Chiang of the Government University of Peking; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University; Mr. Chang Chien, the Industrial Magnate; Mr. H. Y. Moh, the cotton magnate; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A.; Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate at Versailles; Mr. T. C. Chu and others.

Dante Called 'Singer Of Christian Truth'

Benedict XV. In Encyclical Tells Why Poet Found Fault With Popes

Rome, May 7.—In an encyclical addressed to all students of Catholic universities and institutes in observance of the sixth centenary of the death of Dante Pope Benedict calls attention to the great Italian poet's fidelity to the Catholic religion and his respect for the head of the church.

After quoting many passages to prove his assertion the Pope explains the passages in which the poet finds fault with the Popes by saying that this was due to several reasons, among them false information, and circumstances and vicissitudes in the writer's life. Proclaiming Dante the "greatest singer of Christian truth," the Pope advises all scholars to study his works, keeping in mind the Christian spirit in which they were written.

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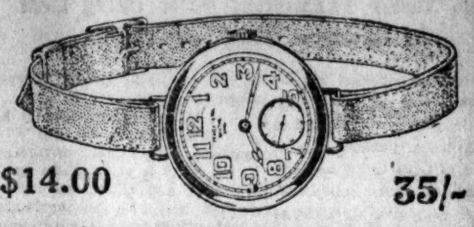

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Remarkable Record Made By American Air Mails In 3 Years Of Operation

Thrilling Stories Told In Reports Of Aviators Who Saved Themselves After Being Lost In Storms And In Fogs

The American Air Mail Service was three years old May 15. During the past year it had a general average performance of 78 percent of trips completed and 83 percent of miles completed. Its best general monthly average performance was 95 percent in July, 1920. It had a general average performance of 90 percent of trips completed during April, 1921, when the very worst weather of the year prevailed. Violent snow stomrs over the Rocky Mountain district and dense fogs and cloudy conditions were encountered during that month over eastern portion of the air mail routes.

The New York-Washington route has completed its eighth consecutive week with 100 percent performance.

During the past year the Air Mail Service has covered 1,313,379 miles with mail. It carried 1,015,053 pounds of mail which amounted to 40,602,130 letters. The cost of its operation for the year, with April estimated, was $1,342,362.67. The average cost per mile was $1.02.

ROUTES IN OPERATION

The routes now in operation are the transcontinental route from New York to San Francisco via Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake and Reno. A route from Chicago to Minneapolis; another route from Chicago to St. Louis, and the route from Washington to New York.

FATALITIES

The fatalities for the past year were 13 pilots, 5 mechanics and one official, almost twive as many as for the first two years. This, to a certain extent, was due to the greater hazard of operating the transcontinental route, which was established during the year, over two ranges of mountains, while the operation of the Air Service for the first two years was confied almost entirely to the Washington and New York route. Seven of the fatalities were due to defective mechanism of a certain type of plane which has been discarded, six of the fatalities occurred while not carrying the mail, either on the field or in ferrying ships to various points.

The loss of these lives is the distressing feature of the development of aerial navigation. Every effort is being made by the Air Mail authorities to develop devices and airplane mechanism which will prevent as far as possible these unfortunate accidents. Each accident and every experience in cross country flying increases the knowledge of aviation both for national emergency and for commercial aeronautics. Every great advance in science more or less pays its toll in human life.

FLYING DIFFICULTIES

The difficult part in aviation is flying over the mountain ranges. On the air mail route from New York to San Francisco the Allegheny Range is encountered with a great many fogs and low hanging clouds at certain seasons of the year, while on the western end of the route the Rocky Mountain Range with its many blizzards is encountered. Under these conditions pilots usually fly low and follow valleys and river courses if possible. Flying at a speed of ninety or one hundred miles an hour, it is difficult to recognise localities with only a momentary glimpse of an object in a fog or storm.

It is not the policy of the Post Office Department to require pilots to start on their trips under weather conditions that will endanger their lives, but they sometimes meet with bad weather conditions after starting which cannot be forecasted. In their eagerness to complete their trips and test their flying skill under these difficulties, they sometimes fly blindly over cities and mountain ranges not knowing what moment they may crash into some tree, mountain side, or other obstacle. Quick thinking and action are required, as well as nerve, in such emergencies.

FLYING EXPERIENCES

The experience of one aviator flying over the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania in his flight from New York to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, is given in a report, in part, as follows:

"The ceiling was 75 feet," says the aviator, referring to the distance from the ground to the foggy or cloudy conditions, "and the visibility poor. I followed the shore of Staten Island when the ceiling closed down to almost zero. Flew blind over South Amboy, followed railroad to the Delaware River below Trenton, intending to follow the river to Allentown. Turned up the river and flew blind through several places where the fog was right down on the water. Tried to follow the right bank of the river, caught glimpse of shore but turned too quickly and lost it. Picked up the left bank in the same manner, then the right again. Turned and a steep hill loomed up 50 or 75 feet ahead. Opened the motor wide and tried to fly over it; succeeded in getting to the top just clearing the tree tops when the ship stalled. I pushed the nose down as much as I could without deliberately diving into the trees and came to an open space in the last spare second. I pushed the nose still further down and was picking up speed when trees loomed up again with 75 or 100 feet away, considerably higher than I was. Not having sufficient speed a crash was inevitable. I closed the throttle and pulled the stick clear back about one second before the landing gear struck the ground eight feet from a stone wall and a row of trees. The ship went on her nose and the tail crashed into the trees which prevented it from going further.

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE

Another aviator flying over the same route says: "Flew at 2,000 feet catching occasional glimpses of the ground until reaching the Delaware River, which I was able to see through a hole in the fog. Dived down to the river and attempted to fly down stream. This proved to be impossible owing to the fact that the fog was right on the water and no ceiling." This pilot states that he climbed through an upper strata of clouds breaking through at 7,000 feet. After flying for some time he saw a black spot in the clouds and dived down through it to within 25 feet of the Lehigh River. Thus he continued up through the clouds to find a clear place and then down again through a hole in the clouds endeavoring to find his locality. Engine trouble developed before he was able to locate himself and he was obliged to alight among some trees on the mountain side.

One of the air mail pilots whose machine crashed into the mountain side near Jasper, Nevada, while flying over the western end of the transcontinental air route encountered a violent blizzard. The snow was so dense that visibility at 50 yards was the maximum. He cleared one range of mountains when another mountain came suddenly into view 50 yards ahead. He promptly pulled his guiding levers to the limit, hoping against hope to clear the mountain, but the crash was inevitable.

Another pilot flying between Chicago and St. Louis recently through a sleet and snow storm was so cold, sore and stiff when he reached Chicago, that he had to be assisted out of his ship.

Fortunately no fatalities occurred in these accidents.

Paucity Of Theatrical Ideas Laid To Lifts

Doorkeeper Of The Comedie Francaise Laments Moaern Haste

Paris, May 7.—If the world has lost the habit of exchanging ideas, thereby preventing the development of the theater's arts as in the nineteenth century, it is the fault of modern haste and the invention of elevators, says Grandpere Leclerc, who has just resigned as doorkeeper at the Comedie Francaise after more than fifty years service.

When he commenced work there elevators were unknown, and writers, singers and players were forced to meet one another on the stairways. They were never in too great a hurry to stop for a brief conversation, from which developed ideas for new dramas, comedies and operas.

"But today it is all different," says M. Leclerc. "Representatives of every branch of the artistic professions meet in the theater Moliere made famous, but the staircases are no longer used. Instead they step into a cage and are whisked up or down and separated within thirty seconds. As a result not a single new idea can be traced to the modern stage."

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ARTISTS OF MANY NATIONS EXHIBIT IN LONDON SHOW

Americans Prominent In First International Exhibition Since The War

FOLLOWS MRS. WHITNEY'S

Artistic Talent In The United States Not Adequately Represented

London, May 7.—While social trumpets blared the opening of the Royal Academy exhibition the International Society of Printers, Gravers and Sculptors produced an exhibition around the corner which for sheer artistic interest, as well as in the interest it holds for Americans, far eclipsed the more nearly classical display. And more nearly classical is hardly the description to apply to the Academy show this year.

With Augustus John now a member of the Academy that venerable body came near being revolutionised by its selections. It is called the "Flappers Academy" because a round half dozen of the exhibitors, five of them women, have not yet reached their majorities. The veteran exhibitors find themselves chased from Burlington House while these budding geniuses get hung on the line, and it is safe to say that not in years has the Academy aroused such a controversy wholly outside the discussion of mere art.

Sir William Orpen has proved himself not only a master painter but a master diplomat and a master begetter of publicity. While his picture of the chef of the Hotel Chatham in Paris, a favorite resort of English and American tourists, is one of the most discussed pictures at the Royal Academy, he also is the president and one of the exhibitors in the international show. Furthermore, it is the first time since the war that there has been a really international exhibition with eleven nations represented on the walls of the Grafton Galleries, though naturally the products of British studios predominate.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS

The society founded by Whistler follows closely after the show of American art arranged in the same galleries by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The preface to the catalogue of this show and the exaggerated rumors concerning this American exhibition had raised expectation to such a pitch that the realisation came as a disappointing anti-climax. To put it bluntly, the abundant artistic talent in the United States was not adequately represented. The show gave a distorted picture of the present status of American painting and the retrospective section was even more incomplete and misleading.

It is more gratifying that the American contributions to the international exhibition, though smaller in number, more than hold their own in the present cosmopolitan congress.

The somewhat obscure framing of Arthur Davies's interesting composition of nude figures in a landscape entitled "The Balance of the Golden Scales" does not detract from its charm, which consists in the blending of primitive and ultramodern impressionist elements. The picture connects Lucas Cranach with Cezanne and has the distinctly personal flair of Davies's art.

PAINTER OF 'NURSE CAVELL'

A painting of three children under the shade of a veranda roof, with a glimpse of landscape, dazzlingly sunny and daring beyond called "On the Porch," comes as a surprise to those who know George Bellows only through his "Nurse Cavell" picture. Coming to London two years after the war, the painting of this dramatic episode failed in its appeal. "On the Porch" is an observation of life transferred to canvas with unflinching directness and a sureness of purpose to which even the pleasing quality is sacrificed.

A portrait by Cecilia Beaux is mainly remarkable for its tasteful color arrangement, costume and accessories—a black velvet dress, a white fur, blue background and a red gold chair. The face is feeble in construction, the right cheek particularly being carelessly dragged into the background and made unsubstantial and fluffy.

Rockwell Kent's "Black Rock" combines austere color and form with excellent brush work. On more conventional lines is John Sloan's "A Woman's Work." Allen Tucker's "Through the Trees" is a piece of pure impressionism where the delicacy of spring coloring is offset by a rather brutal vigor of technique.

The French section is largely retrospective and contains important works by Manet, Renoir, Degas, Vollon and Bernard.

Among the British artists Orpen gives of his best in a witty, forceful head of Georges Clemenceau against a black background, symbolically suggestive of smoke and the flames of war. One of the most interesting features of the whole exhibition is a series of woodcuts to illustrate Oscar Wilde's "Salome," by a Turkish artist, Rene Ben Sussan.

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PREMIERS FIGURE IN CLEVER GAME

'Crisis' Over Silesia Divested Of Its Warlike Aspect By Gossip

MUST FOIL INTERNAL FOES

Briand's Position Again Secure —Lloyd George Seeks More Freedom

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY

Paris, May 16.—A few sidelights may help American readers in following the game of diplomacy now being played in Europe. Gossip in the corridors tends to lighten somewhat the warlike aspect. This gossip picks out such facts as these:

Germany is not the only enemy that must be watched by the French Government. There are others—hostile elements in the Chamber of Deputies and in the press, and there are constant dangers connected with internal affairs. For Premier Briand German disarmament is not the only disarmament to be considered. There are many dangerous opponents hiding in ambush, with their guns trained on him. There are not only Stinnes, von Kahr and their like in Germany, but there is Poincare, from whose nostrils issue fires of war and who in heroic pose stands constantly over Briand, ready to have all the last ditchers rally to him.

Then there are military gentlemen, with everything cocked and primed and believing in their hearts that force is the only thing that counts, and that nothing short of force carried to its logical conclusion, will being a settlement with security. The really militaristic among them—and I am not now speaking of men like Foch, Joffre and Petain, but of military men who are active in politics—look with contemnt upon economic and business methods. In all circles it is recognised that military strength and readiness are useful even necessary, for preventive and persuasive purposes. The militaristic people, however, are not at all satisfied with seeing military strength used as a reserve. They believe that this is a mere waste of time.

BRIAND'S FRIENDS ALARMED

In these circles Briand has been suspect from the beginning. Only a week ago his friends, comprising the most moderate body in the community, were alarmed. They wanted Briand and trusted him just as the military elements suspected him after his work in London. His political friends, among whom President Millerand is included, were rallying to his defense against an assault which was sure to come in the Chamber on Thursday, but exploitation of Briand's triumph for France in the ultimatum terms was not eloquent in the ears of the fire-eaters. It did not ring true. Things were dragging.

Then Lloyd George spoke out on Poland. Bing! Briand saw his opportunity in a flash. While his enemies were in swimming he stole their clothes. By seizing the opportunity quickly and strongly he entrenched himself against attack in the Chamber.

I am not criticising Briand. Like all other Prime Ministers in Europe his first and most sacred duty is considered to be to survive. Nor am I impeaching his sincerity any more than I would be impeaching the honesty of a bridge player who to fool an opponent discard a king when he should discard a queen. This is simply playing according to the rules of the game. Briand is a statesman, but the kind of statesman who will never fail for lack of knowledge of tricks of the trade of politics. Perhaps, if President Wilson could have added to his statesmanlike abilities a knowledge of the parliamentary politics of which this shrewd and humorous French Celt is a master, there would have been a different story to tell.

Whatever may happen in Silesia, Briand is riding easy again. But even if the Silesian trump was played primarily for the reasons hinted at above—which I do not at all assert, for I am only quoting the kind of corridor gossip that newspaper men off duty sometimes indulge in—even if these moves have been largely bluff, they would still be dangerous. When guns are out, triggers may be pulled. Still, if one were to prophesy, the safest prediction would be that the two Celts will be found sitting very amiably together within the next ten days. And many go so far as to guess in the privacy of the corridors that private correspondence of a reassuring kind has already passed between the two great professors of European diplomacy.

TROUBLES PREMIERS FACE

Is not each Prime Minister bedevilled by his own local troubles? Presiding over a democracy is a hard job, and sometimes the Premier of France and the Premier who has served four and a half years continuously in England know how to make allowances for each other. Look at Lloyd George's troubles. While Briand is best by Chauvinist Lloyd George is pursued by pacifists. It is not the warlike who threaten him. England, being a trading country, wants peace. She has been fretting at being yoke-fellow with another country whose interests and viewpoint are different. Lloyd George has stuck pretty well to France and at the London conference made concessions to Briand that were indispensable. Of course, he played his own game in the main. He wanted control shifted to the Reparation Commission and got it. Many suspected that Briand agreed with this view down under his belt. But it was necessary that France should be turned loose on the penalties, and Lloyd George agreed to that sufficiently to satisfy Briand.

This was difficult for it was against the British grain to take chances on a new war and to exact an agreement from Germany by putting a pistol to her head. There was much opposition in the Downing Street councils. It was reported that aggressive and antipathetic Winston was constantly rushing into No. 10 with horrific and bloodcurdling suggestions of what might follow occupation of the Ruhr. Churchill projected his vision far into the future and saw Germany driven to take Russia in her arms and thus insure a world-destroying combination.

In some of the councils the real danger of a French attempt for a European hegemony was seriously suggested. France's treaty with Poland, it was alleged, had secret agreements relating to employment of the Polish Army if it should be needed. It was urged that Czechoslovakia's army of 300,000 which is under the training of French officers, would also be available in case France should desire to deal with Germany militarily from the east. More obvious than these considerations was the fact that Lloyd George was up against labor in revolt, one of the fundamental causes of this being labor's opposition to any kind of militarism. There were other reasons why it was hard to meet Briand. The latter was lashed to the mast on penalties. The French Chamber has given him his orders and had left him no room for diplomatic deployment on this point.

MORE FREEDOM OF ACTION

But the agreement at London and acceptance of the ultimatum terms by Germany put Lloyd George in a different position. With that gymnastic mentality which enables him to turn corners quickly, he began to look about for a position that would cramp him less. As Germany had accepted, there was no longer reason to make a fetish of allied unity.

I am not attempting to report Lloyd George's mental processes. I am only giving gossip among men who have the privilege of observing statesmen out of costume, and what I write is inference rather than information, but it is inherently more than possible.

Lloyd George was always known to be fretful at what he considered Polish perniciousness. His opponents accuse him of prejudice. But this is always a convenient way to dispose of arguments. He had what to him were solid reasons, which he has just stated with the utmost frankness. He may have thought that a little plain speaking would clear the atmosphere. It is known that on many things he has longed to use his gifts as a statesman, which is more congenial to him that hole-and-corner methods, free himself from the cramping limitations of international sensitiveness and carry discussion into the open where people could have detailed information and public opinion would have a chance to participate in decisions.

Throughout the whole Upper Silesian matter he has been obliged to sacrifice the British viewpoint to French sensibilities. Months ago, as published exclusively in The New York Times, the British representatives on the commission dealing with Silesia pulled out on the ground that the French were dealing unfairly and attempting to make mischief. Lloyd George was unable then to assume an aggressive attitude, lest the Germans take advantage of any difference between France and England. Undoubtedly he felt considerable satisfaction in getting Polish matters off his chest.

AIDING GERMAN CABINET

Another corridor speculation is that Lloyd George may have thought the time come to give the Germans some encouragement. Many of his advisers, military and other, may have believed that it was good policy to help a Berlin Government in a difficult position and sincerely desirous to work on the ultimatum terms and rally the country hopefully to fulfill them. Apparent allied solidity in suspicion and distrust of everything German gave the Junkers and other opposition elements a chance to disintegrate the Government's support by the argument that France would continue to dominate and that the French would never be content until she crippled Germany irretrievably. In short, Germany might as well die for a sheep as for a lamb, and the agony would be quicker over if the French struck and finished with it. Speculation along this line even goes so far as to hint that before speaking in the sense he did Lloyd George had it understood in Berlin that the German Government was to give expression to a restraint and independence that would put it in a favorable light before the Allies.

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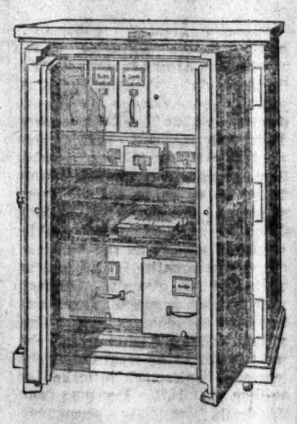
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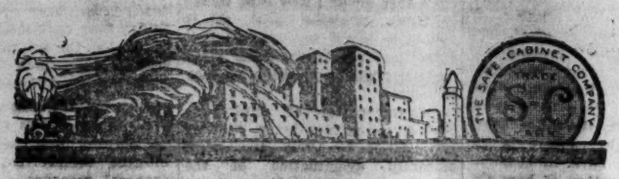

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WEATHER

Overcast and cooler weather with local thunder storms. Small cyclonic circulation between the Yelow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Southerly breezes in the South.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins (said) Psalm 26; Lessons: 1 Sam. xii: Mark vi, 1-32; 10:30 a.m., Choral Eucharist. Harwood in A. Introit: "Wherefore we before Thee." Pearsall; Hymns 288, 315, 379; Preacher: The Sub-Dean; 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalms: 23, 24; Lessons 1 Sam. xvi. Acts xiii, 1-26; Canticles: Arnold in A.; Hymns 247, 197, 254, 19; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadday.—10:30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm: 26; Lessons: 1 Sam. xii. S. Mark vi, 1-32; Holy Communion and Sermon; Hymns: 242, 298, 197, 292; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Sentinel of Peace;" Chant "Te Deum;" Anthem "How lovely are the messengers" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 197, 38; 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The Christian barometer;" Psalms 23 (metrical) and 27; Anthem "Thou knowest Lord" (Purcell); Hymns 5, 414, 113.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Is the Universe, including Man, evolved by Atomic force?" Sunday School 10 o'clock Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock, Preacher: Rev. M. H. Throop.

Community Church.—11 a.m., Columbia Country Club, 50, Rue Doumer: Rev. Luther Freeman, D.D.; Preacher: Subject: "The Beasts and the Angels of Life." 5 p.m., Masonic Hall, 30, The Bund. Prof. C. H. Robertson, speaker. Subject: "Possible Contributions of Science to Religion."

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The service in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. F. C. H. Dreyer; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. W. C. Longden.

New Thought Center.—Kelly and Walsh Bldg., No. 12 Nanking Road, Top Floor. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "Self Expression." Solo by Prof. Volin. Free Treatments and teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

In The Wake Of Mr. Chesterton

The Appalling Catastrophe Recently Occasioned In Our Quiet Home Town By A Public Lecture

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

UNTIL Mr. Chesterton came and lectured in our town, life had moved along in a more or less monotonous way. I don't mean that nothing ever happened. There had been the great war of course, and various things of the sort. But no real upheaval.

The standard of general intelligence had seemed to be slowly rising. The ability to read was almost universal among the educated classes and was accompanied, to a considerable extent, by a desire to do so. Schools had been founded and were received with something like general approbation. A university had been endowed and a professorate attached to it. The legislature was even considering a vote of a million dollars to the institution. There were quite a considerable group of people who understood Browning, while the ability to give and receive the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam as a Xmas present had assumed of late years a very flattering proportion. In short there was a decided atmosphere of intellectuality.

All this is altered now.

On a given evening, with a fair warning to the public press, Mr. Chesterton delivered a lecture on The Ignorance of the Educated. Naturally this topic attracted all the educated and all the ignorant. No arrangement was made for seating them separately. They were all mixed up and there was no way of telling them apart. A press report referred to the audience as the "intelligenzia" of the city; but I don't think it was quite so bad as that.

At the lecture itself there was little visible sign of intellectual disturbance. A few persons close of the lecture were permitted to ask questions and were treated as they deserved. It is safe to say that no one at the time realised the catastrophe that had happened.

The next day the controversy broke out. It is still raging. Till it can be settled our intellectual life is suspended; the vote of a million dollars to the university by the legislature is indefinitely held up.

The question is this. Some claim that Mr. Chesterton's lecture was the most brilliant literary diagnosis they ever heard; others say that it was the damnedest tommyrot they ever listened to. The first school hold that Mr. Chesterton's synthetic hypothesis was fascinating; the second claim that they don't know what in hell he was talking about. The adherents to the first view state that Mr. Chesterton's lecture was the most nimble piece of dialectic imaginable—the others, that it was the most awful piece of piffle they ever had to sit through.

The above division indicates the general basis of the controversy but in detail it resolves itself with more specific enquiries and more refined shades of opinion.

Thus, in connection with the general locus of the lecture it is unanimously held—

That it was over the heads of the audience,

That it was below their level,

That it was above them,

That it was beyond them,

That it was beneath them,

That it was entirely aside from them.

In short, there is no unanimity of opinion even to the simple question of where the lecture was. There is a similar diversity of opinion in regard to the effect or chemical reaction on the audience.

It is variously held—

That it left them cold,

That it got them warmed up,

That they were simply convulsed,

That they were bored stiff,

That they were in fits,

That they damn near died.

And in addition there are a number of single and particular issues that are joined in connection with the main line of dispute. Of these may be mentioned the claims—

That the lecture was priceless,

That it wasn't worth two dollars, or the very hotly debated argument to the effect that

The whole lecture was a delightful piece of fooling,

The whole lecture was a piece of damfoolishness.

You might have thought that some help toward a solution would have been found in a study of the press reports of Mr. Chesterton's discourse. But unfortunately they are characterised by a peculiar vagueness, as if the reporter himself had suffered internally from the same controversy as affected the general public. The report which seems to come nearest to a definite pronouncement appears to be the following:—

"Mr. Chesterton's lecture last night was a decided coup de surprise for those who had expected a lecture en regle. From first to last the whole causerie was characterised by a charming espieglerie that was little short of diablerie. As a jeu d'esprit it appealed to us as a tour de force but whether it had any signification is more than we can expliquer."

Meantime the most distressing phase of the situation is the fact that Mr. Chesterton's doctrine, or what is supposed to be his doctrine, is spreading. It is generally understood that he was claiming that education is no use and that an illiterate waiter is a wiser man than a cabinet minister. This idea has taken hold. The speech and manner of illiterate waiters are being widely copied. Several of them are now giving lessons in the illiterate use of English at high prices. The effects as seen already in the speech of our leading public men and leading citizens is quite deplorable. As one example among many, let me refer to the case of the Anglican Bishop of the city, a man hitherto quite notable for his scholarship and culture. On the evening of Mr. Chesterton's lecture he was sitting in a front seat, evidently much impressed. On the following Sunday in place of his usual sermon, he is reported as saying—

"There's a lot of guys in this here congregation that are no better than so many boneheads and lightwads. I want to see them loosen up, shake out something—if not there'll be something doing in this church. If every gink in this church don't come across with his dough he'll hear from me. Now turn to Corinthians Six and listen to me spiel a piece of it."

Deplorable though this is, it is easily matched by similar cases of Chestertonism all over our city. The Dean of one of our college faculties is reported as having put up a college notice to the effect that "This Faculty ain't giving no Lectures on Toosday." Our railway companies are putting up such notices as—THIS HERE TRAIN DON'T CARRY NOTHING BUT SLEEPERS; our theaters have signs read THERE ISN'T ONLY STANDING ROOM; and on the boards in front of our churches the inscriptions read, DIVINE SERVICE RIGHT OFF; HOP IN.

We understand that Mr. Chesterton has returned to England. But we appeal to him in fairness, before our intellectual ruin is complete, to come back and say that he didn't mean it.—Vanity Fair.

Topics In Brief

The railroads' troubles will be at an end if they can devise some plan by which they can simultaneously increase wages and reduce freight and passenger-rates.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

You don't have to be an expert mathematician to figure that if all the war-profiteers were housed in jail there would be no housing shortage to speak of.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The trouble with young America is that he wants to step on the gas and sidestep most everything else.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There are many ways to collect what Europe owes, but letting her taxpayers move over here isn't one of them.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

"If jobs hold out," says the Baltimore Sun, "Marion will soon be a deserted village." Don't you believe it. We are experiencing "a steady, natural growth."—*Marion Star.*

A Scotch scientist predicts that the world, finally, will be managed by big lizards walking on their hind legs; and yet they say that Scotland is going dry.—*Columbia (S.C.) Record.*

China's Case Against Japan Stated By Putnam Weale

BY T. R. YBARRA
(*New York Times*)

"If China is forced by Japan to commit suicide, she means to do it publicly—and she means to put up a big fight before doing it."

So says Bertram Lenox Simpson, adviser to the President of China and statistician to the Chinese Government, who passed through New York the other day on his way to London, where he intends to start the aforementioned big fight on behalf of China.

Japan, in his opinion is determined to crush Chinese independence. She is dead against American influence in China and resolved at all costs to end it. She is resolved to make herself paramount in China. China, on her part, has picked up the gage of battle thrown down by her aggressive neighbor. As a first step, the Chinese Government wishes to prevent the renewal of the existing treaty between Great Britain and Japan. To bring about the "scrapping" of that treaty will be the principal task before Mr Simpson when he gets to London.

"We're going to hire the Albert Hall in London," he went on, "and start a regular campaign for the protection of China against Japan. We're going to try to have all the Chinese Ministers to European countries, and as many other Chinese as we can muster, at the Albert Hall meetings. Oh, you will hear from China in about a month's time. It will be a big fight, I can assure you."

Mr. Simpson was a very busy man while he was here in New York, but he found time to give his version of some of the grievances which China harbors against Japan and outline the course which events would take, according to his view of the situation.

"China's case against Japan," he said, "consists in the fact that she knows from her daily experience that Japan is following a consistent policy of attempting to dominate China and reduce her to willing subservience, while declaring at the same time to the Western world that what she is doing is merely safeguarding the general peace.

"In the matter of relations with the United States, Japan is determined at all costs to see that China does not become economically developed by American money and American co-operation because the Japanese realise that, given normal development, China would soon be able to get on her feet and deal with all the issues that have arisen between her and Japan in a very different way from those which she has had to adopt up to now.

FIGHT FOR PACIFIC CABLES

"The whole secret of the struggle for the Pacific cables is the desire of the Japanese to keep China isolated at all costs, to see that she is not bound to the North American continent by interests which speedy and efficient cable communication would vastly develop. The struggle for the Federal wireless contracts, which has only just been terminated and has resulted in an American victory inasmuch as a giant wireless station is about to be erected by American interests in Shanghai, has greatly embittered the Japanese and made them even more determined than before not to yield regarding the Yap question.

"China has learned, through a friendly source, the information that, in addition to the great battleship fleet which Japan is building, she is embarking also upon the manufacture of marine mines on a very large scale, her purpose being to blockade the Chinese coast so effectually, in the event of any conflict between herself and the United States, that not even a fishing boat will be able to pass out of the main anchorages along that coast without Japanese permission. The shallow water, which is a remarkable feature along the entire Chinese coast—the average depth of water there is only 300 feet—will be of great assistance in this plan of mining all approaches to the rivers and harbors of China.

"China believes that this is but one indication that, if such a thing as a war between the United States and Japan should ever take place her own fate will be sealed unless she strikes at once, without a moment's hesitation, against her oppressor.

"There is little doubt that, once the decision in London regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance is known, China will at once take steps to meet the situation. If the alliance is not renewed, she will have very liberal proposals to make to all the powers regarding the throwing open the country and thereby assisting in a large trade development. On the other hand if this noxious instrument is renewed, she will have to consider seriously the question of how she should prepare herself so as to lose the most effective aid in the conquest which she believes will be inevitable under those circumstances in the near future.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN 1905

"The proofs of Japan's policy of aggression toward China since 1905 are very great. In 1905 the settlement of the Russian-Japanese war was made. The most vital thing that the war was fought about was the control of the Manchurian provinces, and, in the settlement then made, there came the first indication from Japan that her policy was to step into Russia's place.

"For instance: she inherited from Russia the leased territory of Port Arthur and all the southern part of the Manchurian railways, and set to work so as to exclude all other powers from participating in the development of this region. In 1908, three years later, the well known Anglo-American-Chinchow Aigun Railway scheme came up, which contemplated running a great railway up from the flank of Manchuria to connect with the Trans Manchurian system. The conception due to the brain of the late Willard Straight, was vetoed by the Japanese on the ground that it involved the building of a parallel railway, and that such a railway was forbidden by the treaty with China which had settled those results of the Russian-Japanese war affecting Chinese interests. But the Chinese Government, from the record of its minutes, knows perfectly well that in this year of 1905, when it was negotiating with Japan, it tried to give a precise definition to the expression 'parallel railway' and proposed that anything beyond a fifty-mile limit should not be classed as parallel. To this the Japanese replied that China could trust to their honor and that they would not veto anything unless it should be something conflicting flagrantly with Japanese interests.

"This proves conclusively that Japan was looking far ahead and pursuing a definite policy of getting China to trust to her bona fides, and then, when she had duped China of using the written word to ward off other countries, because the Chinchow-Aigun Railway was at least 200 miles west of the South Manchurian Japanese line, and, therefore, not in any sense competing with it. This incident may be taken as the commencement of a long series of cleverly-arranged maneuvers by which Japan has put China in a helpless condition and then placed upon her written agreements with China whatever interpretation suited her best in dealing with the Western powers.

"It is a well-known fact that in the period of the Chinese revolution (1911-1912), when Japan saw the Chinese prize slipping through her fingers again, she attempted to induce England to lend armed force so as to retain the Manchu dynasty on the throne and it was the British refusal alone which stopped Japanese bayonets from keeping China a nominal empire, governed from Tokio.

"Japan's greatest opportunity came with the outbreak of the World War. After her capture of the German colony of Kiaochau, Japan prepared her famous twenty-one demands, which have been so often dealt with in print that a mere word is sufficient to describe what they actually were. They were drawn up so as to include every necessary privilege for making China a subject nation while nominally preserving the fiction of commercial equality for all nations in the Chinese domain. Although after a bitter struggle Japan was forced to abandon the most important political rights which she had tried to wring from China, she succeeded far enough to make her position in both Shantung and Manchuria practically permanent, because, by placing all railway agreements and concessions on a 99-year basis, she practically wrote perpetual leases.

ECONOMIC CONTROL OF CHINA

"The actual outcome of this big coup can be seen in every direction. Thus, Japan has continued opening new Post Offices, new telegraph offices, and even telephone offices, in China, knowing well that, if she controls communications, she controls a great portion of the economic life of the population. Only a few months ago there was a good illustration of these things at the International Postal Congress held at Madrid, when China, which possesses a very efficient postal service, brought forward a motion calling for the closing of all foreign Post Offices in China. All the powers that still maintained Post Offices there were willing to carry this into effect, but the Japanese delegates violently opposed any such action, saying that this was a political matter which did not concern the Congress. The motion was, therefore, killed. Japan has opened since then several new Post Offices in China, showing that she is defiant to world sentiment and is determined to prosecute her plans no matter what opposition she may encounter.

"In the matter of mining, an even more extraordinary position has arisen. After the most elaborate examination of the mineral resources of China, Japan has managed to stake out a claim of eighty percent of the country's iron deposits and considerably more than fifty percent of its coal deposits. In doing this, Japan has found helpers in the pro-Japanese party which she has created in China by the use of her wealth. At the present moment, there are very few Chinese companies engaged in mining operations that are not dominated openly or secretly by Japanese influences.

"In the matter—which is going to come up within the next three months—of China demanding an emergency tariff of double the present levy, which is only 5 percent, it is absolutely sure that Japan will fight tooth and nail and show herself willing to adopt any means to prevent the increasing of Chinese revenues. This is because Japan realises that a helpless China is absolutely necessary for the successful development of her plans.

"In all matters in which the adhesion of the treaty powers represented at Peking is required Japan is always the one power that declines to give way in discussion until the last possible moment, so much so that, before meetings of the diplomatic representatives at Peking, it has become usual for the representatives of all the western countries to find out in advance what Japan is going to do, as they know that any debate will be useless, owing to the fact that Japan will surely disagree with the conclusions reached by the others.

SEEKING BRITAIN'S HELP

"The moral suport which Japan now seeks to assist her in further encroachments on China can only be obtained by her from one of the western powers—Great Britain—because, among all the nations of the earth, no other has such large interests in China, and no support from other nations would have such a powerful influence on the Chinese mind as British support. Should Japan obtain it, the Chinese will then say that, since the power with most interests in the country accepts as inevitable the views of Japan, it must follow ipsofacto that all the other powers will follow suit.

"The creation of incidents, once Britain gives renewed assent to the Japanese policy, will be very easy. At this very moment there is a big movement going on in Mongolia, which is undoubtedly being assisted by Japanese agents. There are large marauding bands operating there, and, when Japan is ready, she will undoubtedly declare that she must send her own military detachments to guard life and insure security in Mongolia.

"Once these troops get into the country they will not leave it again. We have proof of how Japan acts in such contingencies in the matter of the garrison which she still maintains at Hankow, on the Yangtsze. She placed it there ten years ago during the Chinese revolution as an emergency measure, declaring, at the time, that it would be removed in a few weeks. Consistent with this policy of military infiltration, incidents can be manufactured, whenever Japan wishes, along the Chinese coast, and garrisons can be placed at points there. The effect of such garrisons, even though they number only a few hundred or at most, a couple of thousand men, will be precisely the same as the effect of the garrisons which the Allies today are maintaining along the Rhine. These garrisons mean plainly: This is occupied territory, which has lost its real freedom of action.

"No Government can live on, or be respected, if a large portion of its territory is occupied by foreign troops and all means of raising additional revenues are curtailed, as in the matter of the tariff, which every one recognises is an absolutely essential source of national income.

"The net effect of all these measures on the part of the Japanese against China is to reduce the Chinese nationally to a state of pessimism and make them think that all the tales of fair treatment, which the war was supposed to bring, were nothing but inventions.

"China is defending herself in negative ways—for instance, by means of the boycott—which is still being strongly maintained against Japanese products. This boycott has certainly cost Japan a very large sum of money; indeed, it has been one of the few things that have made the Japanese realise the full measure of the resentment which the Chinese harbor against them.

"As for the financial consortium, Japan knows that she need do nothing but look on, as the Chinese themselves dislike the proposal measure so much that they will make it unworkable. Japan knows that Chinese regeneration by internal action of this sort will not be dangerous to her own plans, and that, given victory in the essential matter of her British connection, all the rest will be normally to her advantage if she shows persistence and doggedness."

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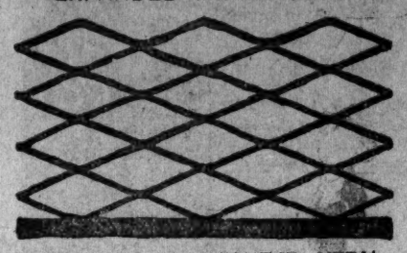

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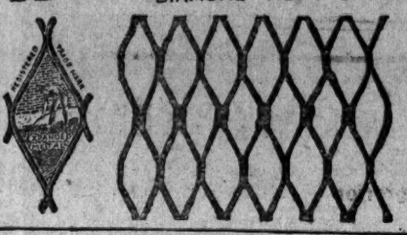

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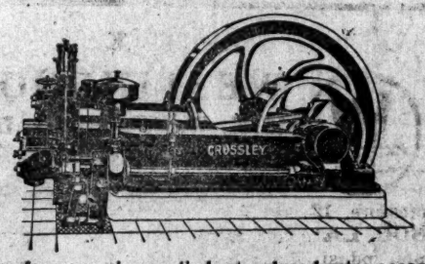

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Englishman Is Moody But Not Morose, Says Chesterton

Gilbert K. Chesterton, distinguished British writer and wit, came to the United States to write of his impressions. In his inimitable way he holds up American and English moods and customs to the light and spares neither.

BY GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

I have already noted the commonplace that in order to teach internationalism we must talk nationalism. We must make the nations as nations less odious or mysterious to each other. We do not make men love each other by describing a monster with a million arms and legs, but by describing the men as men, with their separate and even solitary emotions. As this has particular application to the emotions of the Englishman, I will return to the topic once more.

Now, Americans have a power that is the soul and success of democracy, the power of spontaneous social organisation. Their high spirits, their humane ideals, are really creative. They abound in unofficial institutions; we might almost say in unofficial officialism. Nobody who has felt the presence of all the leagues and guilds and college clubs will deny that Whitman was national when he said he would build states and cities out of the love of comrades.

When all this communal enthusiasm collides with the Englishman it too often seems literally to leave him cold. They say he is reserved; they possibly think he is rude. And the Englishman, having been taught his own history all wrong, is only too likely to take the criticism as a compliment. He admits that he is reserved because he is stern and strong, or even that he is rude because he is shrewd and candid. But as a fact he is not rude and not especially reserved; at least reserve is not the meaning of his reluctance. The real difference lies. I think, in the fact that American high spirits are not only high but level; that the hilarious American spirit is like a plateau and the humorous English spirit like a ragged mountain range.

The Englishman is moody, which does not in the least mean that the Englishman is morose. Dickens, as we all feel in reading his books, was boisterously English. Dickens was moody when he wrote "Oliver Twist," but he was also moody when he wrote "Pickwick." That is, he was in another and much healthier mood. The mood was normal to him in the sense that nine times out of ten he felt and wrote in that humorous and hilarious mood. But he was, if ever was one, a man of moods; and all the more of a typical Englishman for being a man of moods. but it was because of this, almost entirely, that he had a misunderstanding with America.

In America there are no moods, or there is only one mood. It is the same whether it is called hustle or uplift, whether we regard it as the heroic love of comrades or the last hysteria of the herd instinct. It has been said of the typical English aristocrats of the government offices that they resemble certain ornamental fountains and play from 10 till 4. And it is true that an Englishman, even an English aristocrat, is not always inclined to play any more than to work.

ENGLISH MOOD LIKE ENGLISH WEATHER

But American sociability is not like the Trafalgar fountains. It is like Niagara. It never stops, under the silent stars or the rolling storms. There seems always to be the same human heat and pressure behind it; it is like the central heating of the hotels as explained in the advertisements and announcements. The temperature can be regulated, but it is not. And the climate is always rather overpowering for an Englishman, whose mood changes like his own mutable and shifting sky. The English mood is like the English weather; it is a nuisance and a national necessity.

If any one wishes to understand the quarrel between Dickens and the Americans, let him turn to that chapter in "Martin Chuzzlewit" in which young Martin has to receive endless files and deputations of total strangers, each announced by name and demanding formal salutation. There are several things to be noticed about this incident. To begin with, it did not happen to Martin Chuzzlewit, but it did happen to Charles Dickens.

Dickens is incorporating, almost without alteration a passage from a diary in the middle of a story, as he did when he included the admirable account of the prison petition of John Dickens as the prison petition of Wilkins Micawber. There is no particular reason why even the gregarious Americans should so throng the portals of a perfectly obscure steerage passenger like young Chuzzlewit. There was every reason why they should throng the portals of the author of "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist." And no doubt they did. If I may be permitted the aleatory image, you bet they did.

Similar troops of sociable human beings have visited much more insignificant English travelers in America, with some of whom I am myself acquainted. I myself have the luck to be a little more stodgy and less sensitive than many of my countrymen, and certainly less sensitive than Dickens. But I know what it was that annoyed him about that unending and unchanging stream of American visitors; it was the unending and unchanging stream of American sociability and high spirits. A people living on such a lofty but level tableland do not understand the ups and downs of the English temperament, the temper of a nation of eccentrics or (as they used to be called) of humorists.

There is something very national in the very name of the old play of "Every Man in His Humor." But the play more often acted in real life is "Every Man Out of His Humor." It is true as Matthew Arnold said, that an Englishman wants to do as he likes; but it is not always true even that he likes what he likes. An Englishman can be friendly and yet not feel friendly. Or he can be friendly and yet not feel hospitable. Or he can feel hospitable and yet not welcome those whom he really loves. He can think almost with tears of tenderness about people at a distance who would be bores if they came in at the door.

INTERNATIONAL SATIRES

American sociability sweeps away any such subtlety. It cannot be expected to understand the paradox or perversity of the Englishman who thus can feel friendly and avoid friends. That is the truth in the suggestion that Dickens was sentimental. It means that he probably felt most sociable when he was solitary.

In all these attempts to describe the indescribable, to indicate the real but conscious differences between the two peoples, I have tried to balance my words without the irrelevant bias of praise and blame. Both characteristics always cut both ways. On one side this comradeship makes possible a certain communal courage, a democratic derision of rich men in high places, that is not easy in our smaller and more stratified society. On the other hand, the Englishman has certainly more liberty, if less equality and fraternity.

But the richest compensation of the Englishman is not even in the word liberty but rather in the word poetry. That humor of escape or seclusion, that genial isolation, that healing of the wounds of friendship by what Christian Science would call "absent treatment," that is the best atmosphere of all for the creation of great poetry; and out of that came "Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang" and "Though wast not made for death, immortal bird."

In this sense it is indeed true that poetry is emotion remembered in tranquillity, which may be extended to mean affection remembered in loneliness. There is in it a spirit not only of detachment but even of distance; a spirit which does not desire, as in the old English rhyme to be not only over the hills but also far away.

In other words, in so far as it is true that the Englishman is an exception to the great truth of Aristotle, it is because he is not so near to Aristotle as he is to Homer. In so far as he is not by nature a political animal it is because he is a poetical animal. We see it in his relations to the other animals; his quaint and almost illogical love of dogs and horses and all dependents whose political rights cannot possibly be defined in logic. Many forms of hunting or fishing are but an excuse for the same thing which the shameless literary man does without any excuse. Sport is speechless poetry.

It would be easy for a foreigner, by taking a few liberties with the facts, to make a satire about the sort of silent Shelly who decides ultimately to shoot the skylark. It would be easy to answer these poetic suggestions by saying that he himself might be responsible for ruining the choirs where late the sweet birds sang or that the immortal bird was likely to be mortal when he was out with his gun.

EXAGGERATION OF SURFACE JUDGMENT

But these international satires are never just, and the real relations of an Englishman and an English bird are far more delicate. It would be equally easy and equally unjust to suggest a similar satire against American democracy, and represent Americans merely as birds of a feather who can do nothing but flock together. But this would leave out the fact that at least it is not the white feather, that democracy is capable of defiance and of death for an idea. Touching the souls of great nations, these criticisms are generally false because they are critical.

But when we are quite sure that we rejoice in a nation's strength, then and not before we are justified in judging its weakness. I am quite sure that I rejoice in any democratic success without arriere pensee, and nobody who knows me will credit me with a covert sneer at civic equality. And this being granted, I do think there is a danger in the gregariousness of American society.

The danger of democracy is not anarchy; on the contrary, it is convention. And it is touching this that all my experience has increased my conviction that a great deal that is called female emancipation has merely been the increase of female convention. Now the males of every community are far too conventional; it was the females who were individual and criticised the conventions of the tribe. If the females become conventional also there is a danger of individuality being lost.

This, indeed, is not peculiar to America; it is common to the whole modern industrial world and to everything which substitutes the impersonal atmosphere of the state for the personal atmosphere of the home. But it is emphasised in America by the curious contradiction that Americans do in theory value and even venerate the individual. But individualism is the enemy of individuality. Where men are trying to compete with each other they are trying to copy each other. They become almost impersonal in their worship of personality. Personality in becoming a conscious ideal becomes a common ideal.

In this respect, perhaps, there is really something to be learned from the Englishman with his turn, or twist, in the direction of private life. Those who have traveled in such a fashion as to see all the American hotels and none of the American houses are sometimes driven to the excess of saying that the Americans have no private life. But even if the exaggeration has a hint of truth, we must balance it with the corresponding truth that the English have no public life. They on their side have still to learn the meaning of the public thing, the republic, and how great are the dangers of cowardice and corruption when the very state itself has become a state secret.

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap	
TODAY.							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin ..	Koonshing	9.00	9.30	..	..	..	8.30
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Shidzuoka M.	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Hongkong	do	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Shidzuoka M.	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
TOMORROW.							
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Delta	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez.....	do	..	A16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Manila direct	Golden State	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Kaho	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Delta	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Tuesday, June 21.							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin..	Fengtien	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton ...	Szechuen	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	9.00	9.30	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Szechuan	..	8.30	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton ...	Tungshing	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Swatow and Hongkong ..	do	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Alabama M.	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
N'saki and V'tok.....	Teli	..	E9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, June 23.							
Amoy and Hongkong.....	Sunning	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton ..	Sunning	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Nile	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Singapore via Hongkong	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Friday, June 24.							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada U. S. A. & Europe	Tenyo M.	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin ..	Kingsing	13.00	12.30	..	..	..	12.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	†Tenyo M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
U. S. A. via S. Francisco	*W. Carmona	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Saturday, June 25.							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin ..	Tungchow	9.00	8.30	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via Canada ...	E. of Russia	..	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	do	..	..	15.30	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	E. of Russia	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Sunday, June 26.							
U.S.A. via Seattle	*Eldridge	17.00	..	..	..	..	

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BY W. B. VANDERLIP

At the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, on the day I arrived in Moscow, I requested an interview with the President of the Council of Commissars. I was informed that Lenin was much interested in American business men and would be delighted to see me.

But we discussed hardly a word of business. In his commonplace-looking office in one of the Kremlin buildings (just off the more commonplace-looking rooms where he lives with his wife and sister, pursuing a simple, laborious routine as like as possible to that of his twenty years' exile in Zurich and Paris and London) he turned his shrewd eyes on me and, his face a mask with the faintest ironic line showing near his eyes, asked in excellent English, "And when is the American revolution coming."

That first greeting to Americans is nearly always the same, I was told. It was delivered with a cordial smile.

'FROM MISSOURI!'

"Not in ten thousand years," I replied as cordially. "And any Russians you send over there to make a revolution will be hanged to the nearest lamp post!"

Lenin considered me for a moment; he took another tack. "I'm told that every American family has a motor car. Is that so—every one?"

I came back. "Everybody—or else an order for one in his pocket, backed by the country's prosperity."

My interlocutor halted. "Tell me," he said slowly and seriously, "does anything in Soviet Russia seem good to you?"

"Yes—many things," I replied. "And Americans, let me add, want the best wherever they find it. But we've got to be shown. We're from Missouri."

At the last word he cocked his head. "Missouri! The Missouri River? What's that got to do with it?" He had pounced on the sole reference he didn't know.

On his desk lay a copy of the New York Times, well thumbed. "Do you really read it?" I asked. "I read the New York Times, the Chicago American and the Los Angeles Times regularly," he said.

GETS MIDDLE WEST NEWS

"Through the New York Times I keep track of the atrocities, the assassinations and the new revolutions in Russia. Otherwise I shouldn't know where to find them.

"The Chicago American tells me what is going on in the Middle West. And the Los Angeles Times—oh, by the way, wasn't the office of that newspaper wrecked by dynamite some years before the European war? By friends of the McNamara brothers, labor agitators?" His pronunciation of the Irish name was correct. I told him so.

"I wonder"—his head went on his hand and an impish look appeared in his eyes, as if he saw a joke a long way off—"I wonder if, when this mess is all cleaned up and I visit Los Angeles on a trip I want to take around the world—I wonder if you couldn't arrange luncheon for me and invite Charlie Chaplin? I've always wanted to meet Charlie Chaplin. Doesn't he live in Los Angeles?"

We talked in that vein for an hour and came back to it whenever we met. I saw him again as often as I requested a conference. Invariably he gave me the impression that he was more interested in the principles of American business and in me as an American business man than in my particular deal with the Soviet Government.

MUST PROTECT CAPITAL

When I broached business, however, all his arguments were aimed at breaking down my objections to permitting in the concession any of the forms of workers' control that are being tried out in Soviet Russia. American capital, I insisted, must be accorded in Russia the same sort of treatment it receives in America or capital cannot be induced to exploit Russian resources.

To only one of the Russian proposals I assented, and that provisionally—the use in the concession of Russian workers exclusively.

At the end of thirty days of negotiation in Copenhagen and nearly sixty in Moscow the problem of the concession of labor loomed ahead unsolved.

Lenin, refusing to be a mediator, remained aloof. There was no course open to me but to abandon the whole project for which I had come to Russia.

Accordingly I asked for my passport. The same afternoon Lenin's woman secretary telephoned, asking me to come to see him. For an hour we went over the familiar ground, Lenin striving with the persistence of a Tartar trader to break down my objection to committing American capital in any degree to the Russian experiments with labor.

'RICHER THAN ALASKA'

At ten the next morning the message came to my room that our stipulations regarding labor in the concession would be granted—practically in toto! The Council of Commissars was in session most of the night; what passed I do not know. But I know that Lenin presided.

By the terms of the contract the Vanderlip syndicate is to exploit for eighty years the oil, fish and coal resources of the portion of Siberia lying between the one hundred and sixtieth meridian and the Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and Bering Sea, an area approximately that of Alaska.

Particularly in respect to oil and fish, the territory will prove richer, I think, than Alaska, its geological counterpart.

The civil administration remains in the hands of the Russian Government. Over operations within the concession, no government is permitted to exercise any control beyond the provision of doctors and sanitary experts for a specified number of workers.

In all probability coolie labor from China and Korea will be used with an American technical staff. Work cannot begin, of course, until trade relations between the United States and Russia are defined in a written agreement between the two countries.

I dealt with boards appointed by the four principal commissariats (called ministries in other countries) and I came to know many Soviet business men. I should say they were a majority of the ablest Russians alive.

DISAGREE ABOUT POLITICS

About sixty of these men negotiated in turn the political, legal, technical and commercial divisions of the contract.

About half of these men are Communists; most of the others were nobles under the old regime; and sometimes one of them, like Chicherin, though born a noble, has joined the Communist ranks. As I faced them daily across the council table, I found it difficult to realise that the leaders among them had passed years in prison or in exile.

They disagree about Russian politics, but not in the least about the stability or authority of the Soviet Government, nor concerning the fact that profound social changes have come to stay in Russia. One cannot overemphasise the solidarity with which Russians morally and intellectually worth their salt would greet another attack subsidised by foreigners.

At least in their hatred of interference without, the Communist and his political opponent unite.

One of my translators was once the greatest heiress in Moscow. Today she relies for a living on the workers' rations she gets, eked out by the 9,000 roubles a month that she earns at her post in the Foreign Office. The Soviet allows her and her mother four living rooms in the packed office building that was once her father's palace.

When I took her to the opera she wore a dress that in America would have cost $3, at most, and a heavy sable coat and great emerald earrings saved from other days.

"Am I happier than I was before?" she repeated. "I doubt if any of us know. There is so much to do that there is no time to think. One thing is sure: I have more friends. I know people better. We shall be happy together when the wars and the blockade stop and we get better food. We are in the same boat—every one of us."

As for the community of hardship, the shares in the concern are as nearly equal, I believe, as they ever were in history. The Communists lead the fashion in threadbare wearing apparel.

RUSSIA IS 'DRY'

A millionaire sugar refiner's residence, adorned with Gobelin tapestries and Corots and Daubignys, carefully ticketed, at the time of my visit and awaiting transfer to a public gallery, is now utilised for the entertainment of visitors from abroad, and in this "Foreign Guest House, as it is called, had my one feast in Moscow.

It smacked only faintly of the Russian banquet of old days. Vodka was missing; for Soviet Russia is dry in fact as well as theory.

After the dinner I came down with a cold. With my whole heart I wanted a pint of brandy to drive away a chill. Rumors of my need reached my friends in the Foreign Office, and the whole Soviet machine seemed to turn aside and labor to produce a bottle of brandy. I have never tasted that brandy.

A FAKE REVOLUTION

H. G. Wells, like most of those who have talked with Lenin, was much impressed by his personality. Wells spent only thirty-six hours in Moscow. "Get out of this country as speedily as you can," he said to me in private. "This town will be drenched in blood within a fortnight. I have inside information."

Three weeks later, when I asked the British Consul in Reval for a vise to England, that official was amazed that I had lived to quit Moscow.

"What about the new revolution?" he cried.

"Do you mean the revolution of October 18?" I had remembered the date of Well's revolution, which proved to be the Consul's also.

Thereupon I got out my diary and read aloud the entry I had made for that day. Here it is:

"Walked from the Foreign Office to my home at 4 a.m., distance one and one-half miles. Met only two people. One was friendly guard on bridge below the Kremlin walls, dressed entirely in American clothes."

Afterward this same youngster that was guarding the bridge on the night Moscow was to be drenched in blood invited me to wait to see the sunrise, "because it is so beautiful across the golden domes of the Kremlin." The Russian capital was, in point of fact, as peaceful as Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Wabash.

POLICEMEN A MILE APART

In Moscow, policemen were stationed a mile apart. In Petrograd, the only guardians of order I saw in the street were policewomen directing traffic. In both Petrograd and Moscow passes were required to enter the offices of the more important members of the Communist government.

But hordes obtained these passes and continually poured in and out of the Kremlin and the requisitioned hotels.

My first visit to the political prison was in search of a Californian, Mr. Kalamatiano, an employe of the American Government, charged by the Bolsheviki with an attempt to blow up the railroad bridges leading to Petrograd and with a plot to capture Lenin and Trotzky and deliver them to the American force in the Murmansk.

I had been informed in the American legation in Copenhagen that Mr. Kalamatiano was in an underground cell and had lost his mind.

That statement, I learned, was not true; then I visited his jail thirty minutes before dinner time so as to taste the food.

RELEASED 23 AMERICANS

In a room eight by sixteen square feet in the third story of the building I found my compatriot sitting on a well blanketed bed, the two tables in his room covered with books in many languages, his cell door unlocked.

The other prisoners—an international lot, all charged as counter-revolutionists, and a very talkative and agreeable company—were confined in their cells only at night.

In the common room had been built a small stage, on which they acted plays they had written for one another.

The kitchen was immaculate. I helped myself to a savory meat soup from one of the caldrons and a plate of the Russian porridge called "kasha," and I was so appreciative of the superior quality of the prison bread that the warden was kind enough to send a twenty-five-pound loaf to the Foreign Guest House.

Toward the end of my stay I achieved the release on parole of twenty-three Americans, most of them held, since early in the Bolshevist revolution, on charges of counter-revolutionary activity.

The Americans interned in Moscow when I departed numbered sixteen, of whom six were confined in the place I have described and ten lived in hotels and had the freedom of the city.

They were all charged with counter-revolutionary activity on money furnished from abroad.

HARSH AGAINST GRAFTERS

Before I left Moscow I gave the Russian negotiators, as formally and impressively as I could, a well-merited compliment on the "cleanness" of the whole negotiation. I meant, quite simply, 'the absence of graft. "None of the several score of men with whom I dealt had been privately and financially "encouraged" to yield to my demands; I had seen not one indication that any of them could be.

I had done business very differently in the old Russia.

"Have you uprooted graft in Russia?" I asked.

The answer was a sketch of Soviet history confirmed by everything I saw or heard across the frontier.

"As you know, the old regime was worm-eaten with graft," said the spokesman. "Up to a year ago we put men to death for stealing, and we imprisoned them for attempting to steal. Among responsible Communists there has been for a year no instance of graft.

"Communists are still liable to the death sentence under the rules of their party organisation, not of the Soviet State. When non-Communist officials are convicted of theft in any form today they are imprisoned. But the habit of stealing is dying out; Russia has changed."

GREAT BUSINESS DEAL

I laid a second proposal before Lenin and his associates. What if a responsible American business man emerged from Russia with a contract for American goods big enough to startle the world? What effect would that have on the British and French competitors of America? Would they permit their governments to go on promoting the futile adventures of Denikin and Wrangel and the Poles? What effect would such a contract have on the restoration of trade with Russia—and hence in Europe generally?

The answer was obvious and my offer was accepted. Within ten days I completed arrangements for the Vanderlip Syndicate to acquire a fiscal agency for the Russian Government in America for the purchase of $3,000,000,000 worth of American goods within a period of three years.

Since then the King of Great Britain in a speech from the throne has advocated the reopening of Russian trade.

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EX POSTAL CHIEF HELD IN JAPAN ON CHARGE OF THEFT

ore Than Two Million Yen Worth Of Stamps Involved; Many Implicated

The first criminal act of note as escribed by the Asahi was made hen the postoffice clerks were equested by Tsuge to send a lse telegram in the name of the ostmaster of Kobe, to the postaster of Osaka, requesting the tter to send a large amount of evenue stamps, which was done.

MANY STAMPS RECEIVED

On April 26, last year, a similar ethod was resorted to, this time eceiving the department of comunications in Tokio, thereby btaining a shipment of 5,000 amps of Y100 apiece, worth 500,000. These stamps were ecretly forwarded by dishonest ostoffice clerks to Tsuge.

Later, on June 2, last year, 2,000 ore Y100 stamps were delivered; n June 9, 3,000 more Y100 tamps; on August 25, 5,000 Y5 tamps, the total reaching Y2,343,- 00 up to February 3, this year; ll obtained by similar methods r by issuing bogus checks.

The stamps thus obtained were old in Osaka, Yokohama, Tokio nd other places at reduced prices. f the proceeds from the sale, nouye and other accomplices were given rewards, and Y200,000 ent to Tsuge's eldest son, Toyo, 5 years old. The rest was loand to Tsuge's friends and acquaintances or invested in shares.

The fraud was discovered when party of inspectors from the department of communications went to Kobe to examine books. The discovery of the alleged crime was rather accidental as far as the inspection party was concerned. When the party found the books were not clear, they reported at once to the bureau of communications for Osaka.

Further examinations showed the authorities that the two post office clerks mentioned before were guilty of fraud. The two clerks were taken to Osaka and after a cross-examination they confessed their guilt and added that the chief perpetrator of the crime was Tsuge, and that there were other accomplices.

IS ARRESTED IN TOKIO

Tsuge was arrested by the Tokio police while hiding in the house where his mistress Suga Kodera was staying. Tsuge is said to have confessed and said that he had Y200,000 in his possession, which he obtained in Osaka on February 25, intending to escape to Shanghai.

A postoffice scandal of unprecedented scale in Japan, involving the alleged theft and sale of yen 2,300,000 worth of Japanese postage stamps, came the sensation of the day when the story was brought before the newspaper reading public in an extra published by the Asahi, June 10.

The chief figure in the case is Seiichi Tsuge, until a few months ago postmaster of Takarazuka, the famous hot springs resort near Osaka. He and seven confederates, most of them former postoffice officials, have been under arrest since early this year, when their conspiracy, which had gone on for four years, was discovered. The procurators have been working on the case since February, but knowledge of the affair has been withheld from the public.

During the period covered by his alleged crimes, Tsuge lived the life of a narikin and lent money freely, some of those who owe him money being men of real prominence, such as Major-Gener Banzai, military adviser to the Chinese Government; Viscount Ruji Kuki, former Governor Kagawa of Okayama-ken and severa members of the Diet. Tsuge's ad vances totalled Y600,000. Besides these personal loans Tsuge had made large investments, said to total Y1,500,000, covering a wide scope. In true narikin fashion Tsuge took a mistress who figures prominently in the story of his downfall, a girl 21 years old, formerly employed as a telephone girl in the Takarazuka postoffice.

Seiichi Tsuge is described as a man of well-to-do class, possessing a large amount of property. For several years he had been involved in speculation in which he failed Along about the middle of December, 1918, he with others conspired to defraud the government by tampering with books with the view to stealing stamps.

MUCH MYSTERY IN YOKOHAMA ASSAULT CASE

Woman Strangely Attacked—Newspaper Row Follows

Tokio, June 7.—The case involving the attack on Mrs. Isabel V. Sturdevant at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Langford in Yokohama the night of May 25 was transferred late Saturday from the hands of the public procurator to the preliminary court. No official information has been given out in regard to the matter by the authorities in Yokohama, but it was generally known when the police put the matter in the hands of the public procurator that they strongly indicated that the evidence in their hands pointed to Mr. Langford as the offender. The public procurator, it is understood, disagrees with the police and takes the position that there is not sufficient evidence on which to base a criminal case. The case was therefore transferred without any indictments being turned in by the procurator.

It is hard to tell just what such a procedure means, as it is unusual, but it is generally held that the case against Mr. Langford is to be tried without charges actually being preferred. Such procedure is sometimes used in case a prominent person is involved. The opinion of most foreigners who have followed the case is that the police have failed to find the criminal and have found Mr. Langford the most convenient to make out a case against. The police are still working on the case and, according to information which has leaked out, have under suspicion a Japanese who was arrested the morning after the attack in the neighborhood of Mr. Langford's house and who is now in confinement in Yokosuka in connection with one or more other cases.

Mrs. Sturdevant arrived in Yokohama on the steamer Colombia May 23 in company with Mrs. Langford, who came out to join her husband. The following Monday night, two days after she had landed, her room in the Langford home was entered and she was almost killed by a vicious blow with a club resembling a stick of stovewood. There was no theft and the question of motive has bothered the police. There were a few footprints badly damaged by the rain and, according to the Japanese press, these prints fit Langford's shoes.

The attitude of the Japanese papers in Tokio is to be accounted for in a way it is difficult for a foreign newspaper man to understand. Mr. Langford, who is a newspaper man, has a large number of friends among the Japanese reporters in Yokohama. Following the attack he met the reporter for the Jiji Shimpo and tipped him off to the story. The Jiji man followed it up and secured a full and accurate account which was a complete scoop on the other Tokio journals. The editors were "sore" over the affair and instructed their reporters to follow up the story.

The man representing the Chugai Shogyo followed his first account with a long story strongly hinting that the police suspected Langford. The editors of the other papers, thinking they had been scooped again, picked up this account and, urged by their "peeve" at Langford for having given the one reporter a beat on the first story, have followed the case in the same tone since.

This is rather hard on Mr. Langford, as far as Japanese public opinion is concerned, but has not necessarily had any influence on the police who have handled the case.

Metal Pen Invented By French Prisoner

Got 35 Years In Jail For Passionate Letters To Mme. de Pompadour

Paris, May 7.—Earnest seekers after the truth—of the type found in the French National Library—have just discovered that the invention of the metallic pen belongs to France, the first writing implement of this character being used by the famous state prisoner La Tude, who called down the wrath of Mme. de Pompadour by his passionate letters. La Tude was the natural son of a prominent court official and was brought up for a military career, but in his mistaken youthful adoration he misinterpreted the smiles of Mme. de Pompadour.

In an effort to prove his fidelity his friends devised a harmless toy which exploded noisily when Mme. de Pompadour opened it—after having received a letter from La Tude warning her of impending danger from her enemies. When the contents of the box were found to be nothing more dangerous than alum powder La Tude was clapped into a dungeon, where he spent thirty-five years.

In order to occupy his time La Tude tried to write his memoirs by means of an improvised fishbone pen. When this broke he begged a copper coin from the prison priest. This he ground into the shape of a pen by rubbing it against the cell walls. He also made the first known ink tablets by preparing bread crumb pellets with his own blood. This happened about the year 1740, according to the French researchers. Metal pen points were not marketed, however, until nearly sixty years later.

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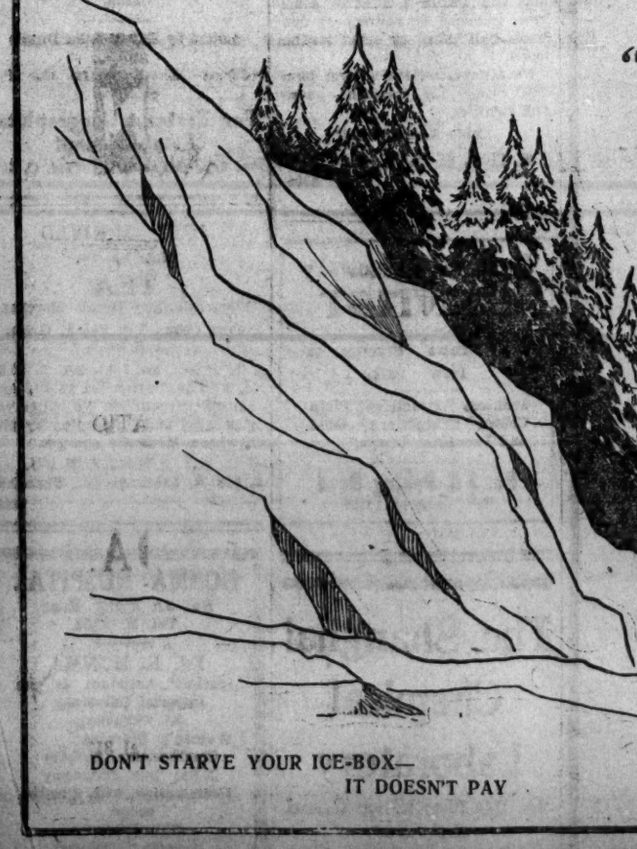

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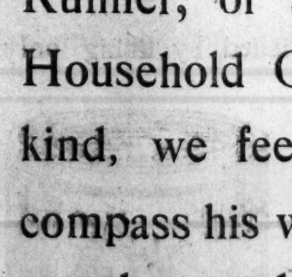
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Silk Report For Season 1920-21

Shanghai, May 31.—Statistics.—total export of all descriptions of silk from this port has been piculs 58,777 against 91,527 piculs for 1919-20 and 80,532 piculs for 1918-19.

The total shipments from the Far East have been 254,444 bales against 391,198 bales for previous season.

White Silk (exclusive of Steam Filature). The total export has been 10,286 piculs against 19,441 piculs and 17,487 piculs for two previous seasons.

Shipments for America are 5,316 piculs against 10,036 piculs last season.

Resume.—This season will long be remembered for the painful and costly process of liquidating high costing Silk in America and Lyons. While by September New York had the situation in hand, it was not till January that enquiry became general, while Lyons did not show improvement till March, which however, proved to be short-lived. The raw Silk crop was estimated at some 15 percent above previous season's supply. The cautious policy displayed by dealers, aided by good native demand, especially in lower grades, kept prices firm and Silkmen came out right side of the book. The Steam Filatures, except those that participated in the early contracts, were not so fortunate and it was only the timely business that took place in January which prevented recourse to the Chinese Government for a loan. The big fire in March destroying some 2,000 bales Steam Filatures and 20,000 piculs of cocoons, proved at first rather a mixed blessing by forcing up rates when demand was broadening, but renewed business took place at the higher level.

Hand Filatures.—Due to the general depression in Lyons these sorts have been in small request. Prices ruling in April for Kung Kee Mars 1 and Best grade No. 1 were Tls. 840 and Tls. 900 respectively with a fall of Tls. 100 by end of May. In June prices came at Tls. 665 and Tls. 730. Best grades recording Tls. 30 advance in August. Common in September Tls. 680. The market then ruled flat with a transaction here and there, round about these rates. After China New Year a little more interest was shown at Tls. 710 and Tls. 755 for Common and Best, with some further business in April, since when demand has eased off.

New Style.—The actual closing rates for M. H. Y. Blue Dragon Extra and Black Lion 1 were in January 1920 at Tls. 965 and Tls. 905, with big advance asked for balance lots, which was not responded to. New business took place in August, at Tls. 800, with a little further enquiry, at Tls. 815 to Tls. 840 for M. H. Y. Blue Dragon Extra. In December, Tls. 5 advance was recorded, but it was not till January that any real interest was displayed, prices coming at Tls. 825 and Tls. 765 respectively for Best and Medium. Towards the close of February, there was better demand, which extended into early April, when stocks were practically cleared, prices advancing from Tls. 855 to Tls. 875 for M. H. Y. and Tls. 795 to Tls. 815 for Medium No. 1.

Steam Filatures.—Prices opened on a high level, due in part to some 4,000 bales being already contracted for. Rates gradually fell away and although Best grades were well contracted for, there was by September a marked decline in prices, more accentuated in lower grades. By December prices reached bottom and the fortunate demand from America, not only enabled some 10 percent advance to be obtained but assisted Filatures to tide over China New York, without the aid of the projected Government loan. In March there was a very much better feeling about, with Lyons also participating cautiously. The big fire that took place that month, while strengthening prices, restricted Filatures, due to the advance in cocoons and appeared a rather doubtful blessing, but demand continued at the advance with prices back to opening rates. By the end of April prices had eased off again and in spite of some interest being shown rates close dull, prices being affected by the decline in Japans and the general apathy displayed by consuming markets.

Wild Silk.—Shipments are 9,730 bales including 5,698 bales local ports and Japan against 14,994 bales previous season.

Tussah Filatures, 8 Cocoons.—Best grades came at Tls. 390 av. in June and with little enquiry, declined to Tls. 340 av. by August. The market continued to rule very quiet, prices gradually advancing to 360-75 av. in January. February saw a little more enquiry, price advancing to Tls. 460 av. In March there was a fair business, with rates up to Tls. 500 av., and although price advanced to Tls. 530 av. in April, rates gradually declined to Tls. 510-05 av. in May on which basis there was renewed enquiry. The bulk of these sorts have gone to Japan.

Yellow Steam Filatures, Shipments are 1,967 bales against 6,082 bales.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

All Silk in picul bales, but Season 1914-15 to 1911-12.

*White Silk to Europe is in 80 catty bales.

	White bales.	Yellow bales.	Total. bales.
Total Export for Season:			
1920-1921.	10,286	11,095	21,381
Against Total for Season:			
1919-1920.	19,441	16,193	35,634
1918-1919.	17,487	13,481	30,968
1917-1918.	18,317	13,755	32,072
1916-1917.	19,129	16,928	36,057
1915-1916.	25,138	13,935	39,073
*1914-1915.	14,697	16,641	31,338
1913-1914.	32,418	21,247	53,665
1912-1913.	42,665	19,853	62,518
1911-1912.	39,709	14,356	54,065

EXPORT FROM YOKOHAMA TO MAY 31

For Season	Europe To	bales.	U. S. A. bales.	Total. bales.
1920-1921.		18,899	137,381	156,280
1919-1920.		8,108	225,769	233,877
1918-1919.		20,969	196,212	217,181
1917-1918.		32,071	210,794	242,865
1916-1917.		41,222	185,347	226,569
1915-1916.		25,934	159,592	185,526
1914-1915.		22,480	124,522	147,002
1913-1914.		55,914	137,558	193,472
1912-1913.		48,113	123,103	171,216
1911-1912.		41,900	103,156	145,056

EXPORT FROM CANTON

For Season	Europe To	bales.	U. S. A. bales.	Total. bales.
1920-1921.		13,533	25,854	39,387
1919-1920.		24,786	41,508	66,294
1918-1919.		17,473	16,097	33,570
1917-1918.		30,388	17,602	47,990
1916-1917.		29,388	22,583	51,971
1915-1916.		13,334	24,205	37,539
1914-1915.		17,471	21,643	39,114
1913-1914.		37,980	18,669	56,649
1912-1913.		32,137	13,210	45,347
1911-1912.		35,413	16,867	52,280

Total Export from China and Japan, including Wild Silk and Steam filatures.

For Season	Europe To India, etc. bales.	America. bales	Total. bales.
1920-1921.	67,900	186,544	254,44
1919-1920.	82,328	308,870	391,198
1918-1919.	87,303	243,980	331,283
1917-1918.	109,682	256,031	365,713
1916-1917.	120,192	241,539	361,731
1915-1916.	88,[illegible]	226,659	314,861
1914-1915.	86,370	169,109	255,479
1913-1914.	164,445	185,888	350,333
1912-1913.	162,152	165,995	328,147
1911-1912.	159,660	143,583	303,243

TINKLING BELLS ON MILADY'S HATS

Novelty Seen In Paris Creation Designed For Fifth Avenue

Paris, May 7.—Summer promises to bring a series of novelties in dress unprecedented in daring, according to one who has seen the inner workrooms of several Paris fashion establishments. For instance, picture the sensation that will be created on Fifth avenue by a Paris hat fitted with two sweeping ostrich plumes and a red, white and blue cockade especially as around the brim will hang a series of half inch silver bells destined to tinkle their way to the heart of American buyers.

Yet such a freak creation actually exists, and the creator is dead sure that it will be considered a bargain at any price. Rue de la Paix dressmakers have taken the bell hint and have attached several bells of various tones to colored streamers. Others have revived the idea of sewing leaf shaped pieces of waterproof material of green, brown or red all over a gown of creamy satin, giving the impression that the wearer was caught in an autumn whirlwind during a garden party.

Shoes, especially for dancing, are all to have pointed American toes, much to the chagrin of the dainty demoiselles whose feet are not inclined that way, but the discomfort will be made up for by huge bows of ribbon of the same color as the gown which will be attached with jewelled clasps. Some have even adopted tiny bells for dancing slippers, but their use in this manner probably will not become popular as it is expected jazz music and athletic contortions will be superseded by soft music and old fashioned waltzes.

As to jewelry, Paris is returning to the days when none were properly adorned unless she had five or six serpentine bracelets. Today's fashion note insisting that at least six bracelets should be worn with jet nearest the wrist and the others shading off to ivory just above the elbow.

U.S. Red Cross To Aid Children In Europe

Other Work Will Be Liquidated By July 1; Staff Changes

Paris, May 7.—American Red Cross Society work in Europe will be confined to child welfare after July 1, all other branches of its activity to be liquidated before then, according to Commissioner Robert Olds, who has just returned to Paris after a tour of the central and southern European states.

This will necessitate extensive changes in the field staffs, as well as a decrease in the personnel of the Paris headquarters to meet this year's budget allowance, but Mr. Olds expressed confidence that the new program would be effective.

The work the Red Cross has been doing in countries like Rumania, Servia and Poland has all been turned over to local organisations, but doctors, nurses and welfare workers will be assigned to all eastern countries of Europe for child relief, the Red Cross directorate believing this will be of more permanent value than the work hitherto done, which in many cases is known to have increased idleness, as many of the natives in the stricken areas often gave up all work because they knew American generosity always was a safe guaranty for meals and occasional gifts of clothing.

SWISS HOTEL MEN IN PASSPORT PLEA

Ask Government To Abolish Or Modify Regulations Which Annoy Tourists

CRITICAL TIME IN INDUSTRY

Frontier Officials To Be Instructed To Facilitate Entrance Of Americans

Berne, May 14.—Representatives of the Swiss hotel keeping and tourist industries from all parts of the country have arrived at Berne, demanding that the Government should abolish the passport regulations in Switzerland or at least simplify them so that they shall cease to be a nuisance.

Above all, it is urged that when Americans or other tourists arrive in Switzerland they shall not be obliged, within forty-eight hours of their arrival, to notify the police thereof. Replying to a deputation, the Minister of Justice and Police promised to do his utmost to abolish this particularly irritating custom, although he could not promise to abolish the necessity for every visitor to Switzerland being provided with a duly vised passport.

Delegates representing the hotel industry, which, before the war, was second in importance in Switzerland, pointed out that the state of this industry was so critical that everything must be done to prevent a general collapse in it, and that tourists arriving this Summer must not leave Switzerland with any but pleasant recollections. Some members of the deputation demanded the entire abolition of what is known as the foreigners' police brigade in Switzerland, and one delegate, M. Rochaux, a member of the Swiss Parliament for Geneva, stated that "he could not see any remedy for the foreigners' police except setting fire to the four corners of their offices."

Undoubtedly, Switzerland, more than any other country, has suffered owing to the passport regulations introduced during the war. Before the war she had about four million tourists annually. Allowing that each left on the average $100 in the country, which is probably a decided underestimate, this meant that the tourists before the war left in Switzerland approximately $400,000,000 annually. Since 1913 this source of wealth has almost entirely failed, and 40,000 people formerly employed in the hotel industry are either unemployed or expect any day to become so.

Yet bureaucracy is so deeply ingrained, even in such a petty country as Switzerland, that so powerful an interest as the tourist industry cannot abolish it.

It is assured, however, that the Government will issue instructions to customs and other frontier officials to facilitate the entrance into and departure from Switzerland of those American tourists whose coming is being so eagerly anticipated this year.

AIDS TO DIGESTION.

Of Interest to Dyspeptics

Whatever improves bodily condition in general aids digestion.

Cheerfulness, exercise, fresh air, baths and good habits make your digestion better able to take care of any burdens you impose upon it. But the greatest aid to good digestion is good blood. Anaemia, or thin blood, is a common cause of indigestion. Normal action of the stomach is impossible without good healthy blood.

Dyspepsia which does not yield to ordinary treatment may be quickly corrected when the blood is enriched. Many people have secured relief from chronic forms of Indigestion by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills, which make the blood rich and red, capable of carrying an increased amount of oxygen, the great supporter of human life.

One typical case showing the great efficacy of Dr. Williams' pink pills is that of Mr. A. C. Biswas, well-known as a P. W. D. contractor at Moulmein, Burma, where he has resided for many years. Mr. Biswas says, "I used to be afflicted greatly with indigestion and liver trouble, accompanied by billous attacks, headaches, dizziness and heartburn. My desire for food was lost, and when I did eat I felt inclined to vomit. After a meal I had pains in the stomach and sour belching. Sometimes I was constipated and, sometimes had diarrhoea. Palpitations of the heart worried me, and frightful dreams disturbed my sleep. I often felt lowspirited, heavy and lazy. I tried all sorts of remedies but got no relief.

"A friend, seeing me in this state, said:—'Why not try Dr. Williams' pink pills. They have done me good and I am sure will cure you.' I at once got a bottle, and after taking the pills for a few days felt benefited. So I continued taking them until all symptoms of my ailments had disappeared and I knew that I was cured. That I am a well man today is due to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills. Get a supply from any dealer, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai price $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, post free.

Send to the above address for the booklet, "What to Eat." It is free and will help you.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 24)

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

MATERIAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

TENDERS are invited for the supply of telegraph line-materials of wooden-arms, insulators, iron bolts, etc.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications with diagrams, requisition sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of Mexican dollars five (M$5.) which shall not be returnable.

All tenders shall close on the 20th of August, 1921.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.

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Work under supervision of a Moscow Lady Tailor
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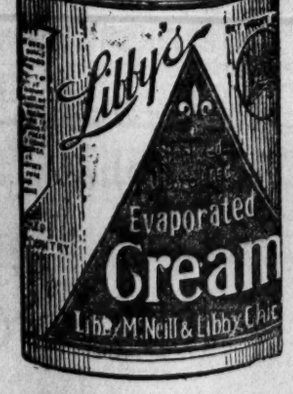

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OFFERED:
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Potassium and Iron cyanide for steel hardening
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Zinc oxide
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WANTED:
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Superphosphate to be used as fertilizer
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Acid. Phosphoric 85%

Classified Advertisements

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ENGLISH local schoolmaster now taking on pupils in English and shorthand (Pitman's), individually or in class. Apply to Box 892, THE CHINA PRESS.
38875 J 25

PROFESSOR Garri Ore announces that, leaving Shanghai, he passes over all his pupils to Mr. Joseph Yasser, Prof. of Moscow Conservatoire.
38882 J 19

PROFESSOR Joseph Yasser stays in Shanghai and gives lessons in piano and organ. 31, Boone Road. Phone N. 1102.
38882 J 19

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (mistress) gives Russian lessons for moderate price. Call at French concession, Route Robert Dolfus No. 6 (Route des Officiers), corner Avenue Dubail, from 12-3 or 7-8 p.m.
38878 J ..

RUSSIAN lady greatly desires pupils, good musician (piano). Address Yip Ping Shang, Room 59.
38808 J. 19

DANCING LESSONS, private lessons fox trot, one step and waltz. Miss E. J. White, Room No. 98, Y. P. S. Hotel.
38576 J 19

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WANTED, by gentleman, one or two airy rooms with bathroom, in good district. Apply to Box 880, THE CHINA PRESS.
38353 J. 21

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38855 J. 21

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38819 J. 19

TO LET, first and second floors suitable for office or salesroom Apply to H. Lee & Co., 574 Nanking Road (opposite American Drug Co.).
38708 J 19

GODOWNS, TO LET

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
38480

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, 4 rooms fully furnished with every convenience, in Avenue Road for July, August and September. Address Box No. 897.

TO LET, 5-roomed, well-furnished house for July and August. Dixwell Road, near Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 832, THE CHINA PRESS.
38742

WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Baikal Road, dining room, drawing room, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, doors and windows wire-screened, garden, servants' quarters, etc. Furniture used six months. Owner leaving 1st July, will sell at a sacrifice. Apply to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS.
38837 J 19

TO LET, a well-furnished 7-roomed house, eastern district, good location, rent Tls. 50. Transfer of lease can be arranged. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over for Tls. 3,700. Only bonafide purchasers need apply to Box No. 876, THE CHINA PRESS.
38840 J. 21

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38747 J

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38709 J. 19

TO LET, house, Range Road. Five large and three small rooms, five bathrooms, verandahs, etc. Suitable for two families or boarding house. Furniture to be taken over. Moderate rent. immediate possession. Apply to Box 829, THE CHINA PRESS.
38738 J. 19

APARTMENTS

LARGE ROOM with verandah and one smaller, furnished, to be let in quiet aristocratic Russian family, no children French concession, Rue Baron Gros, 52.
38879 J 25

TO LET, two single rooms, nicely furnished, hot and cold bath and shower, good board, use of garden and tennis. Ideal location near French club; references required. Apply to Box 889, THE CHINA PRESS.
38369

TO LET, private British family, Wayside, furnished room with bath. With board $70, without $35, for two $130. Very quiet. Apply to Box 886, THE CHINA PRESS.
38867 J 21

TO LET, two nicely furnished rooms, with bathroom attached, facing south, no board. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
38366 J 19

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38880 J 19

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38841 J. 19

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38859 J. 21

TO LET, two or three rooms with bathroom and verandah, with or without board. Tennis, telephone, garage. French concession. 19 Route Doumer. 38795

NOW VACANT, large, well-furnished room, with full board, bathroom attached, use of telephone. May be engaged for July 1st or before. Apply Mrs. M. Kelley, 22D Range Road.
38749

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, one small room, with good board and attendance. Nice and cool for summer. Please apply to Box 777, THE CHINA PRESS.
38638

TO LET, with board, large room, bathroom attached, suitable for couple or two bachelors. Apply to 42 Boone Road.
38883 J. 22

FURNISHED FLAT, also furnished, single room, will make very nice home for married couple, single lady, near Darroch Road. Apply to Box 858, THE CHINA PRESS.
38811 J. 19

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38813 J. 19

TO LET, Wayside, two furnished rooms, bathroom, verandah, Tls. 45, light, etc., inclusive. Apply to Box 867, THE CHINA PRESS.
38825 J. 19

TO LET, one large room with board, in Wayside district, with American family. Apply to Box 868, THE CHINA PRESS.
38829 J. 19

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with board or without. Private bathroom. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.
38756

TO LET, with board, large and small well-furnished rooms, and also two double rooms. No. 67 Thorne Road (beyond fire-house on Range Road), tram No. 6.
38750 J 24

TO LET, Bostonia, 61 Carter Road. One small room, vacant June 21st, suitable one person.
38775 J.19

WELL-FURNISHED room, with excellent board, to let at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 805 or call personally.
38710 J-19

AT BUBBLING Well Road, one nicely furnished front room, with private verandah and bathroom, facing south, suitable for two persons. Full board. Apply to Box 838, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, furnished apartment, two rooms, near Bund, without board, suitable two friends, gentleman only. Apply to Box 862, THE CHINA PRESS.
38818 J. 19

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FINE OPENING for one or two energetic and ambitious salesmen experienced with any kind of office appliances or in office methods desirable but not essential. The right salesmen can make good from the start, and make good in a big way. Acquaintance with the trade in Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin advantageous. State age, experience, etc. Reply to Box 859, THE CHINA PRESS.
38836 J. 19

WANTED, experienced lady stenotypist for German and English correspondence. Apply to Box 894, THE CHINA PRESS.
38884 J. 19

WANTED, a middle-aged lady for managing household of small family. Apply by letter only, stating references and salary required. Reply to Box 893, THE CHINA PRESS.
38876 J 22

Remington Typewriter School. A school providing efficient instruction in typewriting and shorthand is now open at No. 3 Kiukiang Road, top floor. Complete equipment, new, latest model Remington Typewriters. A new special course in Pitman's Shorthand for beginners will commence on Wednesday next, June 22nd. Classes will be held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Fridays from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Those who desire to join should apply immediately to the Principal Special dictation classes for advanced pupils who desire speed practice are now being held daily (except Saturday and Sunday) from 2 to 3 p.m., and on Monday and Wednesday from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. Apply to the Principal at above address for prospectus, tuition fees, and further particulars.
38856 J. 22

CAN ANYONE recommend a capable amah, with good disposition, to take entire charge of infant (girl) 6 months old? Good salary offered. Apply to Box 869 THE CHINA PRESS.
38832 J 2[illegible]

WANTED, a practical painter (foreigner), one who can figure on contracts and who can supervise the work; must have had experience with Chinese labor Apply to Box 879, THE CHINA PRESS.
38852 J 20

CLERK WANTED, for old retail business. British, Canadian or American only, about 25 to 30, single, good typist with fair business experience. $200 to $300 per month, good prospects. Send particulars to Box 804, THE CHINA PRESS.
38689 J. 25

MISCELLANEOUS

THE rain does not prevent you riding, if you care to ride at the covered riding School, corner Gordon and Markham Road. Phone W. 693; office hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
38874 J 19

Two American gentlemen wish to join a tennis club which has courts in the Dixwell Road vicinity. Apply to Box 853, THE CHINA PRESS.
38792 J. 19

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38889

The Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the office of the Company No. 10 Canton Road Shanghai on the 5th day of July 1921 at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Fourteenth day of June 1921 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, namely:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered as follows:—

(a) The following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 18, namely:—

"The paid up Capital for the time being, the Reserve Fund and all other moneys in the possession of the Company (except such sums as the Board may consider necessary for the disbursements of the Company) may be invested in the public stocks or funds or government securities of Great Britain, or any Foreign Government, Company or State, or upon Mortgage (on such title as the Board may think proper to accept and either subject or not subject to prior incumbrances) or purchase of lands or buildings of any tenure in China or Hongkong or any other place where the Company may for the time being be carrying on business, or in or upon the stocks, funds, shares, debentures, mortgages or securities of any corporation (incorporated or unincorporated) or public body, municipal, commercial or otherwise, in Great Britain or China or Hongkong or any other place where the Company may for the time being be carrying on business, or may be placed on deposit with any bank or banks from time to time selected by the Board. The Board may from time to time vary or realise any of the said investments."

(b) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 59, namely:—

"The Board may from time to time at their discretion borrow from the Directors Shareholders or other persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."

(c) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 65, namely:—

"Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, and if no other time or place is so prescribed a General Meeting shall be held once in every year at such time and place as may be determined by the Board."

(d) That the following Clause shall be substituted for Clause 130, namely:—

"The Board may when they think fit and shall once at least in every five years cause an investigation to be made into the financial condition of the Company with a view to distribution of profits. Every such investigation shall cover the period which has elapsed since the preceding investigation and shall include a valuation of the liabilities of the Company by an Actuary. Upon the completion of every investigation hereunder the Board shall declare what sum, if any, is available for distribution as profits. Such declaration shall be laid before the Company in general meeting and the Company may in general meeting sanction the distribution as profits of the whole or part of the sum so declared to be available for distribution or may decline to sanction any distribution thereof."

By order of the Board,

J. K. TWEED,
Manager.

Dated 14th June, 1921.

No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINA TRADING TRUST CO., LTD.

No. 12 French Bund

CAPITAL STOCK:
$8,000,000

CHAIRMAN:
Chu Pao-san

PRESIDENT:
Hong Cheng-chi
38822

ELECTRIC CABINET
TURKISH BATH
And Massage Establishment
Experienced men and women attendants "Keep open till midnight."
Cor. Nanking and Szechuen Roads:
PROF. I. K. SITO.
above Oriental American Bank.
Tel. 2765.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

B. V. D.

The best summer underwear—short-sleeve shirts and knee length drawers @ $3.25 per suit. Sleeveless shirts @ $3 per suit, @ $3.25 per suit. Union suits @ $2.75 per suit. To be had from

KWONG SING,
268/9 Broadway.
38871

Hankow and Ports

The San Peh S. N. Co., Steamer Hwah Lee, Captain Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 21st June, at about 12 o'clock (mignight). (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones: Freight 1520, Passage 3283.
38881

SPECIAL NOTICE

Chaplin "The Kid"

Owing to the numerous requests of our patrons, we have decided to screen this super-attraction for three additional nights—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 19th, 20th, and 21st, at the VICTORIA.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.
38891

TO LET

A small and a large GODOWN, in Central District, with immediate occupation. Apply to Box 825, THE CHINA PRESS.
38735

TO LET, large, well-furnished room, with board, in Russian family; bath, big verandah, all modern conveniences. Apply 12 Darroch Road (near Hongkew park. Tram cars 2, 12).
37989

LOST

A Bank Order, issued by the Tsin Sung Bank Soochow (晉生莊) No. 15299, for $100, due on 15th day of 5th moon, has been lost. The public is warned against accepting the said Order, as it has been declared null and void.

WONG YEE SHING, SOOCHOW.
蘇州王義鑫木作
38526

S.S. SURUGA
From New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. SURUGA will be held at the China Merchants Eastern Wharf on Tuesday, June 21st, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

The Barber Steamship Lines Inc.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
38847

S.S. EASTERN ADMIRAL
From New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex the s.s. EASTERN ADMIRAL will be held at the Standard Oil Wharf on Tuesday, June 21st, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The Barber Steamship Lines Inc.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
38848

FOR SALE

Agricultural Machinery.
TRACTORS — BEST, LAUSON, TRUNDAR, HOLT, CLETRAC AND MONARCH. PLOUGHS.
Logging Equipment.
STEAM ENGINE, BLOCKS, CABLES, ETC.,
Substantial Discounts Allowed.
For Full Particulars:
MALAYAN AMERICAN PLANTATIONS, Limited.
PENANG,
Straits Settlements.
38760

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 24th June to the 30th June, 1921, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
R. BASSETT,
Acting Secretary.
38743

NOTICE

Dr. K. Panek, assist. professor of gynecological Surgery University of Prague, specialist in treating and operating women and children's diseases, Museum Road, 14, Cons. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 6 p.m. Tel. C. 1129, begs to inform his patients that his home telephone is East 455.

Shanghai, May 28, 1921
38248

ALCOHOL 95%

"Three Bells" brand, manufactured in Manila from sugar molasses. Best quality at reasonable price. We carry stocks and also take orders for future delivery. Enquiries are solicited.

YEK HUA TRADING CORPORATION
61 Rue Du Consulat, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 5636
38759

I. S. S.

EVERY NUMBER UP TO THE LAST BOND ISSUED is in the drum when a drawing takes place. There is no chance of a number being left out. Come and watch a drawing and you will see why.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
SHANGHAI.

"BYNOGEN"
BRINGS HEALTH

An Improved Nutrient and Nerve Restorative.

A Concentrated Food Rich in Phosphorus.

Manufactured by
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
LONDON

Dr. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan and Shantung Roads.)
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily.
or by appointment

DR. R. HOLPER, M.D.
(Bordeaux University, France)
Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.
34331

THURMAN B. HAAS, M.D.
Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat
Office in Raven Trust Co. Bldg. 15 Nanking Road
Office Hours: 10-12.30 & 2 to 5 p.m.
Tel. C. 6312. 37316

LOOK HERE!

NOTICE is given to every home and every tailor's shop. GRAND MISSION STYLE is a newly invented SEWING MACHINE of America, and well-known the world over. Come and see the quality and price before you make any inquiry from others.

The Sole Agent is

Liengyi Mercantile Co.
11 Soochow Road
Phone C. 839
Free catalogue on request

NOTICE

Tennis Shoes, just arrived from America, Low prices.
Waterman's Fountain Pen, just from America, Low prices.

Hand-Book for CHINA, by Carl Crow	$4.00
The New Map of Shanghai City	1.00
English-French and French-English Dictionary, by J. McLaughlin	7.00
Russian-English and English-Russian Dictionary, by M. Golovinsky	12.00
The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of CHINA	100.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (new edition)	35.00
A. B. C. Code Book, 5th edition (improved)	35.00
Western Union Code Book, Five-letter edition	60.00

For Sale At
Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller 周梁康西書局
No. 111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
電話中央三千五百十號 Telephone. C. 3510

TIENTSIN AND PEKING
RUGS AND CARPETS
BIG ASSORTMENTS—RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Also Old Persian and Turkish Rugs
CHINA RUG COMPANY
F94 Bubbling Well Road—Opposite Race Course

If you Want the BEST FRENCH
SARDINES
We have them—IN OIL, IN TOMATO, TRUFFLED AND LEMON SARDINES
Telephone Central 1218
SWEETMEAT CASTLE
No. 16, Nanking Road (Entrance Szechuen Road)

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £8,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £8,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ilollo	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcut	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Cebu	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Colombo	Madras	Tavoy
Delhi	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Cawnpore	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hoihoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Dairen.

T. TSENG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Chairman
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
A. O. Lang, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr.—A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta		Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London: County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT, Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen	Newchwang	Kobe
(Dalny)	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 15,978.00

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office. 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.3
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branchs: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STHEETMANS, Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING, Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ... $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager
Y. S. Tung, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行 Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organised by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5803
General Office: Cen. 5802

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits G.$14,000,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tologan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Rangoon
Canton		Japan
Hankow		Kobe
Harbin		Yokohama
Hongkong		Java
Peking		Batavia
Shanghai		Sourabaya
Tientsin		Panama
Dominican Republic		Colon
Barahona		Panama
Puerto Plata		Philippine Islands
San Francisco de Macoris		Cebu
San Pedro de Macoris		Manila
Sanches		Spain
Santiago		Madrid
Santo Domingo		Barcelona
India		Straits Settlements
Bombay		Singapore
Calcutta		

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina		Cuba
Buenos Aires		Havana and 22 branches
Rosario		
Belgium		England
Antwerp		London
Brussels		Italy
Brazil		Genoa
Bahia		Peru
Pernambuco		Lima
Porto Alegre		Porto Rico
Rio de Janeiro		Ponce
Santos		San Juan
Sao Paulo		South Africa
Chile		Cape Town
Santiago		Uruguay
Valparaiso		Montevideo
Colombia		Venezuel,
Barranquilla		Caracas
Bogota		
Medellin		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

	Frs.
Capital authorised	250,000,000
Capital subscribed	150,000,000
Capital paid up	75,000,000
Reserves	40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statute approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Prenotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunkirk	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	PnomPenh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM, Manager
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts
Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 17,353,284 (about £1,446,107)
Special Reserve: Guilders 25,160,000 (about £2,096,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

San Jermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RUE CHENG, Acting Manager

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 133,316.00
Undivided Profits	$ 71,080.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Branches: Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland. Banca Unione di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksinit
SHANGHAI, No. 18 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: [illegible] Manager.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

THE Bankers Trust Company, one of the largest institutions in New York, has resources of more than $400,000,000. It is equipped to handle and does handle trust and banking matters of the weightiest importance. Some of America's greatest business enterprises do the bulk of their banking with this Company.

This is one of the great American banks which are stockholders in the Asia Banking Corporation.

CAPITAL G$4,000,000
SURPLUS G$2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
美國友華銀行
an American Institution

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW—HONGKONG—CANTON
CHANGSHA—SINGAPORE—MANILA—SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinati	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
TOKYO PARIS YOKOHAMA

CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada

Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.

CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road.

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve	$ 280,000.00

Every description of banking an exchange business transacted.

Domestic Agencies: Throughout China's principal cities.

Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Paris, Marseilles, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Manila, Singapore, Amsterdam, Berlin

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent por annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorised Capital G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000

Head Office:
138 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
Hsu Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinan, Harbin and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
N. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842.
E. KANN, Manager.
LOUIS SHEN, Assistant Manager.
SOOYII K. SHEN, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,523.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,893.63

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang, Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Passengers Departing

Per I-C. s.s. Koonshing for Chefoo: Mrs. S. H. McKean.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Mrs. Smith, Misses Helen Smith, E. Smith, M. Smith, K. Brewster, Messrs. Harold Brewster, A. Jenkins, W. I. Lacy, J. R. West, King Paget, A. Moffett, Oliver J. Caldwell, E. Gossard, H. Skinner, Hopper.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock Banks	Quotations Closing
H. K. and S. B...	$800
Chartered	£71¼
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$405
North China	Tls. 144
Union of Canton..	H.$242½ B.
Yangtsze	$24 B.
Far Eastern Ins..	Tls. 22 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	I.$120 B.
Hongkong Fire ..	I.$315 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def...	H.$285 S.
Indo-China Pref..	H.$40 B.
"Shell"	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug pre	Tls. 40
Mining	
Chaiping	Tls. 33 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	17/-
Taub	H. $1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	I.$212 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 143 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ B.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf .	Tls. 143
Hongkong Wharf	H.$95 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 81
Shanghai Land ..	Tls. 78 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shai Hotel, Ltd..	Tls. 65 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty pref.	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (ord.)	Tls. 24¼ B.
Ewo (pref)	Tls. 95
Yangtsze-kung-mow..	Tls. 30 B.
Oriental	Tls. 17¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 158½ B.
Industrials	
Cutler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$200 B.
Green Island	H.$16¾ B.
Yangkats	Tls. 10¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	90
Lewis Lyn	130
Lane, Crawford .	$83½ B.
Loureiro	140
Watson	H. $8
Weeks	$14¼ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Anglo	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.15
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 1 B.
Bayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.40
Bute	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang..	Tls. 0.30
Chemor United...	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 1 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2 S.
Gula Kalumpong..	Tls. 4.85
Java Consolidated	Tls. 5
Kamunting	Tls. 1½
Kapala	Tls. 0.10
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.55 B.
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 7
Ladang	Tls. 3 B.
Langkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Lermata	Tls. 1
Lepah	Tls. 0.50
Lumagaga	Tls. 0.45
Meekee	Tls. 1
Pemambu	Tls. 0.40 B.
Penawang	Tls. 3⅛
Shai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.32½
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 6
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 50 cents
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2
Shai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
Shai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50
Taiping	Tls. 0.30
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.30
Tebong	Tls. 7
Tobri	Tls. 2½
Tsangbe	Tls. 2
Miscellaneous	
U. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Unity Dairy	5. 11
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 80 xD. xR B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shai Telephone...	Sls. 92 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 122½ B.

Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 398.

The Small Investors' Co.

8A Peking Road
Shanghai, June 18, 1921
BUSINESS REPORTED
Telephones Tls. 94.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 4.75
Shanghai Lands Tls. 78.50
New Engineering (Ord.) Tls. 13.50
New Engineering (Pref.) Tls. 4.55
Ewos Tls. 24.50
Orientals Tls. 17.75
Langkats Tls. 10.50
Zinngbos Tls. 2.00
Culty Tls. 11.50
Chinese Engineering & Mining Tls. 33.00
S.M.C. Gold Loan £100

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 18, 1921.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 3/5=Tls. 5.85
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $8.05
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate @ 68¾ Tls. 145.45
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. 200.08
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.425
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 351
Bar Silver 998 touch ..Tls. 34⅞
Copper Cash ..per tael 206,500
Native Interest ..... Tls.

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 34⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount ...6½ %
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46.08
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$379½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 3/5
London ..... Demand 3/5¼
India ..... T.T. 266½
Paris ..... T.T. 790
Paris ..... Demand 793
New York .....T.T. 65
New York .... Demand 65¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 76
Japan ..... T.T. 74
Batavia ..... T.T. 201
Singapore ..... T.T. 68¼

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 3/6¾
London .... 4 m-s. Cdts. 3/8
London .... 4 m-s. Docy. 3/8½
London .... 6 m-s. Cdts. 3/9¼
London .... 6 m-s. Docy. 3/9¾
Paris ..... 4 m-s. 890
New York ... o/d. Docy. 68
New York ..... 4 m-s. 72

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 3/6¾ = ... Sh. Tls. 56.14
G.$50 @ exch. 68 Sh. Tls. 73.53
Fr. 250 @ exch. 840= Sh. Tls. 29.76

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.38 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

International Banking Corporation Closing Counter Rates

Shanghai, June 18, 1921.

Banks demand selling rate on America 66
Banks demand buying rate ..... on America 67½
Banks demand selling rate on London 3/5½
Banks demand buying rate on London 3/6¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 65,000 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. $0.19

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 4,300 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 .... =Mex. $3.22

Lira Exchange

Shanghai, June 18, 1921.
Latest Bank Selling Rates:
It. Lire 12.75=1 Tael.
Equivalent Foreign Quotations:
It. Lire 74.90=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 19.70=U.S. Dollar
It. Lire 161.80=100 Fr. Francs

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 5.63	@ 3/2¼		£1
" 1	@ 748	Francs	8.33
" 1.47	@ 61¼	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 75½	Yen	1.48
" 1	@ 248½	Rs.	2.77
" 1	@ 12	Lira	13.37
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1921
OFFICIAL
Shanghai Hotels $70.00
Langkats Tls. 10.50
DIRECT
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1909 Tls. 85.00
Ewo Mills Tls. 25.25 September

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 18, 1921.
OFFICIAL
Ewo Mills Tls. 24.25 Cash
Tls. 25.25 September
Tls. 24.25 June
Tls. 24.35 Cash
Oriental Cotton Tls. 18.50 September
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 163.00 September
Trams "B" Tls. 82.50 XD. XR.
UNOFFICIAL
S.M.C. 7% Debs 1920 Tls. 93.00
Ewo Mills Tls.24.50 Cash
Tls. 24.25 June
Ewo Mills (Pref.) Tls. 95.00
New Eng. (Pref) Tls. 4.60
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 13.75
Tls. 13.85

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, June 18, 1921
S'hai Flour Fx.
$88.50 June
$90.50 July
The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
$125.00 June
$125.00 July
Han-Yeh-Ping
$28.00 June
Tungchow Cotton
Tls. 26.55 July
" 26.90 June
" 27.35 August
" 27.50 September
" 27.20 October
" 26.80 November
Local Yarn for standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 146.00 June
" 144.50 July
" 144.10 August
" 144.30 September
" 143.80 October
" 144.00 November

Kincheng Banking Corporation 行銀城金

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $4,500,000
Surplus .....$ 360,000

Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai
Tel. Nos:
General Office: C. 3800
Managers' Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3440.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

June 18, 1921

Spot and forward bar silver were each up 1/4d. in London yesterday.

The New York price advanced to 58¾ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 379¾. The official Sterling rate was raised 1d. to 3/5, the Gold Dollar rate to 65, the Rupee rate to 266½, the Franc rate to 730 and the Yen rate dropped to 74.

The market was again firm throughout the day, speculators being quite heavy sellers and business in Sterling was done as high as 3/6¾ and in Gold Dollars at 67.

The market closed firm with buyers rather than sellers at these quotations but with good sellers at slightly below these figures.

There have been very few bills offering on the market these past few days and our firm market here is attributed rather to a possible shortness of Sycee than to any pressure of bills.

While our present stocks of silver are sufficient for immediate requirements they will have to be replenished within the next few months. Banks, in the meantime, are rather loathe to part with their silver.

New York Stocks

The Manager of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce informs us that he has received from New York the following telegraphic quotations of American stocks. These quotations have been obtained in response to numerous requests on the part of local residents and will be published every week, as soon as received

New York, June 16, 1921.

Liberty Bonds ....3rd 4½'s 1928	91.50
Victory Bonds ..... 4¾'s 1922-23	98.40
Amer. Tel. and Tel. Conv. 6's 1925	97¼
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y. 7's 1931	103⅝
New York City ..... 4½'s 1965	88
Brit. Amer. Tob. Co., Ltd. Common	12¼
Pac. Dev. Corp. Stock	12¾

OTHER QUOTATIONS

New York, June 9.—The following were the closing prices today:

Bar Silver	57⅛
Demand Sterling	380⅝
Centrifugal Sugar	—
Manila Hemp	—

STOCKS

American Smelter	40¼
American Sugar	78
American Tel. and Tel...	104⅛
Anaconda	39
Atchison	80
Baldwin Locomotive	78½
Baltimore and Ohio	39¾
Bethlehem Steel	55
Calif. Petroleum	38½
Canadian Pacific	111
Chgo. Milw. and St. Paul.	27
Crucible Steel	64⅝
Cuba Cane	12⅞
General Electric	134
General Motors	10⅛
Great Northern	66⅜
New York Central	68¾
Reading	71⅛
Southern Pacific	74
Studebaker	73¼
Texas Co.	33¼
Union Pacific	116
United States Steel	79¼
Westinghouse	45⅝
United States Rubber	61⅛

The Industrial Development Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Authorised Capital ..Mex $5,000,000
Paid Up Capital 2,500,000

Authorized by the Ministry of Finance at Peking, and operated in accordance with the Rules and Regulations for Industrial Banks.

Domestic Exchange transacted credit granted on securities interest allowed on current account and fixed deposits, Bills discounted, specie bought and sold, and banking and exchange business of every description transacted, Special Savings Department.

Agencies at Soochow, Wusih Chinkiang, Nanking and Hsuchow (Kiangsu), Hangchow, Kashing Hsuchow, Shaoshing, Ningpo, Wenchow and Haimen (Chekiang), Anking, Wuhu, Pangtou (Anhui) Nanchang, Kiukiang (Kiangsi) Hankow and Ichang (Hupeh) Changsha (Hunan), Foochow and Amoy (Fukien), Swatow, Canton and Hongkong (Kuangtung), Tientsin (Chihli), Tsinafu (Shantung), Mukden Yingkow, Dairen, Changchun, and Harbin (Manchuria) Where agencies are not yet established the Bank of China will be requested to act as agent.

Head Office: 4, Hsiboyen, Peking
Zah Yung-jei, Manager.
Chen Ting-hsi, Sub-manager
Shanghai Branch, 16, Peking Road

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending June 17:

Business on the local share market during the past week has been fairly active more especially during the past two days when a good demand for the local Cotton Mills stocks set in for both cash and forward delivery causing a steady advance in the quotations for these stocks as recorded below. Business in stocks of an investment nature continues satisfactory and shares in such as Chinese Engineering and Mining, local Insurance, Telephone, Electric Construction, Gas and Waterworks Companies are in keen demand. Business in Shanghai Docks and New Engineering Works has been very quiet and quotations have weakened as a result, some few shares having changed hands during the week at Tls. 145 (Cash) and Tls. 13.60 (June) respectively. "Rubbers" continue steady and neglected.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

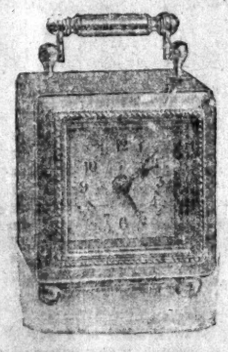
A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.



C. Ismer & Co.
44 Nanking Road.
Have received new stock in
Best American Alarm, Mantlepiece and Office Clocks, French Carriage Clocks
Goerz and Busch Prism Binoculars, Night Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, etc.

RUGS!!!
TIENTSIN CARPETS & RUGS
MORDANT & ORIENTAL DESIGNS
CHINESE CARPETS & RUGS FACTORY
Y2056 North Szechuen Road,
(near Szechuen Road Bridge)
36688

SPECIAL SALE
For
TWO WEEKS ONLY
Embroideries, Curios, Bronzes, Porcelain, Carved Wooden Novelties and Fancy Chinese Articles in General
THE COMMERCIAL CO.,
A256 Broadway, Shanghai

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.
FOR TODAY ONLY
We will Sell for Nett Cash
(Including our Commission and transfer fees.)

RUBBER SHARES
Lot 1.—100 Almas for Taels 252
" 2.—100 Anglo-Dutch " 202
" 3.—100 Anglo-Javas " 479
" 4.—200 Chemors " 92
" 5.—200 Consolidateds " 252
" 6.—100 Dominions " 175
" 7.— 25 Gulas " 121
" 8.—100 Kroewoeks " 650
" 9.—200 Sua Manggis " 378

INDUSTRIALS, Etc.
Lot 10.—10 Langkats for Tls. 112
" 11.—10 Hall & Holtz $ 105
" 12.—10 Weeks & Co. " 150
" 13.—10 Yangtsze Insurance " 252
" 14.—10 Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 227
" 15.— 4 Telephones " 380
" 16.—10 Culty Dairy " 117

COTTON SHARES
Lot 17.—10 Ewos for Tls 250
" 18.—10 Orientals " 180
" 19.—10 S'hai Cottons " 1,600

GOLD INVESTMENTS
Lot 20.—20 Shells for Taels 722
" 21.—£100 Gold Loan " 606

THE SMALL INVESTORS' COMPANY,
DOUGLAS FLEMING,
Manager.
8A Peking Road,
Telephone Central No. 977,
Telegraphic Address,
"SAFEINVEST" Shanghai.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
Capital and Surplus .....U.S. $2,500,000
Head Office: 37 Wall St., New York
大 Correspondents
通 The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York-London-Paris
銀 Shanghai Branch
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
Telephones C. 1164-Manager, C. 2012-General, C. 1140-T. T Dept.
行 CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
INTEREST RATES ON APPLICATION
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD
JAS. J. ROGERS
Manager

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750
SHANGHAI BRANCH
No 1 The Bund
J. M. NAZARIO,
Acting Manager

CHANG FOONG FLOUR

"Field Gun" Brand
Equal to the Best Imported Flour.

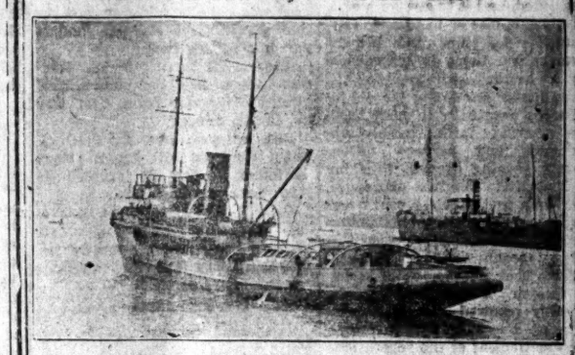
Our Flour is milled from the finest quality Chinese Wheat, and is of the highest grade. Our daily output is about 15,000 bags.

Our Flour is highly recommended by all Chinese and foreign consumers. We supply it to all parts of China and any part of Europe.

We solicit your inquiries and patronage: the former will have our immediate attention.

Motor Truck Delivery
CHANG FOONG FLOUR MILL CO.
Head Office, 43A, Kiangse Road: Tel. Central 2480
SHANGHAI

THE SHANGHAI TUG & LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.



REG. TONS 450 — RESCUE AND SALVAGE TUG "ST. DOMINIC" — I.H.P. 1500

Own a fleet of over 100 steel lighters, with a total tonnage of 18,000 tons. Also seven sea-going tugs and nine towing launches.

Also

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Money And Markets

In the manufacturing countries of Europe the productive machinery is in better condition than it has been since the end of the war. Physical plants have been rehabilitated, railway congestion relieved and the fuel shortage overcome. Unfortunately, under present conditions, the productive capacity of Europe, like that of the United States, cannot be profitably employed. Every country in the world has large stocks of imported merchandise awaiting absorption and in some localities stocks are so large that it is impossible to provide proper storage facilities. The absorption of this accumulation has begun, but is being retarded in the countries which are Europe's best customers because those countries are unable to dispose of their own products. This condition is further aggravated by the fact that the world-wide fall in commodity prices has affected primary commodities more than semi-finished and manufactured articles. The South American, Asiatic and Australasian communities which produce a large share of the world's raw material have had to bear the heaviest burden of price deflation, and as yet they have not recovered their commercial equilibrium.

The uncompromising attitude of British miners appears to contrast with the attitude of labor on the continent of Europe. There have been no important strikes or other labor disturbances on a large scale in the continental countries, and while further adjustments must still be made in labor conditions abroad as well as in America, the attitude of labor generally offers a basis for encouragement.

From time to time there has been much discussion of the financial status of the old countries and statistically the picture has been gloomy. Much has yet to be accomplished, and it is always a slow and difficult matter to balance Government expenditure and income. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably a better sentiment in the United States respecting the ability of Europe eventually to come back. This growing faith, largely unexpressed, and perhaps unconsciously gaining ground, thus far has had little tangible expression other than in the better prices and broader markets for outstanding foreign government securities during recent weeks. It seems probable that new issues of selected foreign securities will be favorably received by a growing circle of discriminating investors.

The settlement of the reparations terms was absolutely essential to the resumption of sound business. It should stimulate trade and will unquestionably have a favorable influence on business throughout the world. The rebuilding of export business must come gradually. Until present large stocks are absorbed, and a healthy demand once more established, artificial stimulation must be detrimental to the best interests both of exporters and their customers.

MONEY REQUIREMENTS

With encouraging early crop reports and prospects for fairly large production, it is significant that the gradual improvement in the banking position has continued during the season which normally sees a large demand for money for crop making. Wheat and cotton growers, with a large portion of last year's production still unsold, are almost without further banking credit, and will make their coming crops very cheaply and largely on their own labor, with hired help at a minimum. The crop making requirement for money is large in amount but since it is spread over a longer period in the spring months is not so acute as the lesser but more concentrated crop moving demand. The extent to which available banking credit has been utilised in the spring has an important bearing on the credit situation later in the year.

This condition, combined with reduced credit demand from other directions, has resulted in decreased dependence of member banks on the reserve banks. This is shown in the lower ratio between accommodation extended by the reserve banks and total loans, discounts and investments of member banks.

RETAIL TRADE

The volume of retail trade has been fairly satisfactory, at least for department stores and other large stores in cities. The money value of sales has been somewhat less than last year but the physical volume of goods moved has remained approximately the same. It appears, however, that department stores and larger establishments are doing a greater proportion of the total business than hitherto, so that the smaller establishments are running somewhat behind. Continued public demand in spite of wage reductions, and at a time of considerable unemployment, appears to be accounted for by large popular savings of the past few years, and unsatisfied requirements in many of the staple lines.

RAILROADS

The reduction of the Pennsylvania Railroad quarterly dividend from 1½ percent to 1 percent was not unexpected but it remains, nevertheless, a concrete illustration of the difficulties through which railroads have been passing. Not since 1880 has the company's dividend rate been so low as 4 percent per annum.

Encouragement may be taken from the action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in repealing the so-called Full Crew Law, the final vote being taken the day after the reduction in the Pennsylvania Railroad dividend. This is one of the first signs of a more intelligent attitude toward the railroads on the part of state authorities. The cost of this statute to the transportation companies of Pennsylvania during the ten years during which it has been in effect is estimated to have been $40,000,000. The Full Crew Laws were among the earliest measures which resulted in forcing on the railroads uneconomical expenditures. Such laws continue in force in a number of states, with an estimated annual charge on national transportation of approximately ten times the cost of the Pennsylvania statute.—*May 18 (National Bank of Commerce, New York)*

Silk

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk report dated June 17:

Our last Report was dated June 3.

White Silk.—The continuous buying for Native requirements added to the very small supply likely to be available for Export has forced up rates and purchases reported below show Tls. 100 advance on prices ruling in May for new Silk dealers have still higher ideas. The market continues very quiet as consuming markets have not yet reconciled themselves to the new level.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus 1, 2. Tls. 850,840 S.S.S. Mars. 1. Tls. 810.

Tsatlee New Style.—Medal 1, 2. Tls. 820 av.

Yellow Silk.—Quite a fair business was done in Mienyangs early this month on basis reported in our last of 3rd inst.

Tussah Filatures.—8 coc. Further interest has been shown, best grades advancing from Tls. 505 av. to Tls. 540 av.

Silk shipped per C. P. O. S. liner Empress of Japan from Shanghai on May 20 arrived at New York on June 13.

FEELING CHANGES ON SOLDIER DEAD

Majority Of Parents Now Prefer To Have Them Remain In France

New York, May 15.—A sudden shift in sentiment toward leaving the bodies of American soldier dead in cemeteries in France was noted in April, according to The American Legion Weekly, which was issued yesterday with an account of the plans of the Legion for the reception of the transport Wheaton, on Tuesday, with its record load of 6,000 soldier dead. The usual ratio of parents who wished the return of their dead soldier sons was 60 percent.

"At no time has there been any appreciable variation from this ratio," says the Legion organ. "although for more than a year each week has seen about 1,000 of the next of kin change their minds as to bringing the dead home or leaving them over there. Until quite recently the majority of changes of mind were in favor of bringing home the dead; that is, more people changed from a position of wanting their dead to remain in France to one of wanting them returned than vice versa.

"During April there developed a sudden shift in sentiment and twice as many changes in favor of leaving the dead overseas as in favor of bringing them home were registered by relatives with the War Department."

An effort is to be made to have all the 6,000 soldier dead on the Wheaton transported to the homes of next of kin before Memorial Day. Legion posts in all parts of the country are arranging exercises in honor of these and other soldier day on that day.

"The bringing home on the Wheaton of the 6,000 will advance the entire project of returning the A. E. F. dead to a point past the halfway mark," according to the information of the Legion. "Our military dead overseas numbered 75,640, and the War Department has been requested altogether to bring 45,000 bodies home. The 6,000 bodies on the Wheaton will bring the total number of bodies returned up to 23,000, which is more than half of the bodies to be returned.

"The coming into the home port of this great funeral ship bringing by far the greatest number of American dead from overseas transported at any one time, cannot fail to stir the people of the country. Among the heroic host will be dead from practically every battlefield burying ground of the A. E. F. and probably from every State in the Union.

"Nearly all of the 6,000 bodies will go to homes which have long been waiting their coming. Only a few hundred of them will go to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va."

Far East News Notes

FRANCE & JAPAN ARRANGE FOR EXCHANGE OF CULTURES

Tokio, June 7.—To consider the establishment of the proposed exchange of French and Japanese culture, for which the French Government recently appropriated 50,000,000 francs for the construction of Maisons de France in the capitals of contracting powers, the estimate of 300,000 francs alloted for the expense of the project in Japan, a meeting was held by Baron Ijuin, Viscount Shibusawa, Ambassador Matsui, Dr. Furuichi, Dr. Anesaki, Mr. Yotaro Suigmura, Consul Kijima and other noted Japanese at the Banking Association Hall in Marunouchi Friday afternoon, says the Jiji. It was decided that, in view of the recent celebration of the opening of the Maison de France in London and the British Hall in Paris, Japan will construct a similar building in Paris, while a Maison de France will be established in Tokio.

As the practical measures of the project proposed by the French Government, the exchange professorship, the exhibition of the fine arts in Tokio and Paris, the translation and introduction of literature of both the countries and other matters relating to the deepening of better understanding between the two nations were planned at the meeting. Substantial assistance in benefit of the project was promised by official of the Japanese Government interested in France, and the project will be materialised when M. Paul Claudel, the new French Ambassador to Japan, arrives here in September, according to the paper.

U. S. ASSOCIATION PLANS UNUSUAL DINNER AT TOKIO

Tokio, June 7—Five decades of the American community in Japan will be the theme of a dinner to be given by the American Association of Tokio at the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday evening, June 22. The speakers of the evening will include several of the older American residents of Tokio, and each man will tell of life in Tokio and the American community of this city during the decade assigned to him. An unusually interesting evening is promised.

Although the dinner is to be given under the auspices of the American Association, all American citizens in Tokio are invited to attend, both ladies and gentlemen.

CHARGE RUSSIAN GEISHA TRIED TO STEAL SECRETS

Tokio, June 7.—A Russian girl who has been working as a geisha in Sendai is in trouble there because of an attempt she is alleged to have made to steal a secret document from a Japanese army officer who became intoxicated at the restaurant where the girl is employed. According to the Asahi the girl's real name is Anna Tarishna, but she goes by the geisha name of Takeko.

The Japanese officer in the case is on the staff of the Saghalien garrison. The girl tried to take a document from his handbag while he was drunk, according to the Asahi's story, but was seen by a maid servant in the restaurant, the Mutsunoen, who told the officer. The officer got his paper back and made an agreement with the Russian girl to keep the matter secret, fearing that his superiors would punish him more heavily for his lack of care than the girl would be punished for her attempt at theft. The matter, however, came to the notice of the military authorities, who are making a thorough investigation of the case.

JAPAN URGES PEKING TO CANCEL WIRELESS LOAN

Tokio, June 7.—The cancellation of the wireless loan contract between the Chinese Government and the Federal Wireless Company, is expected soon, say the Japanese papers.

The Japanese Legation in Peking has been urging Premier Chin and Mr. Chang, new Minister of Communications, to cancel the contract on the ground the loan infringes upon the established right secured by the Mitsui the Marconi as well as the Danish Wireless companies.

According to the press when Mr. Yoshida, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Peking called on Premier Chin on May 31 to ascertain the intention of the Chinese Government, the Chinese Cabinet Minister is reported to have replied to the effect that, in view of the Japanese protest against the proposed American loan, he did not look for any difficulty in cancelling the contract with the Federal Wireless Company as the amount of loan already advanced to the Chinese Government is not yet so high as to make it impossible for the Chinese to return it.

When Mr. Yen, Chinese Foreign Minister, was asked his opinion on the cancellation of the contract, he is quoted as saying to the Japanese Charge d'Affaire that the contract in question was concluded by the former Minister of Communications in spite of the opposition raised by other Cabinet members, and now that the new Minister had succeeded to the office of Mr. Yeh, necessary measures for the repeal of the contract would be taken as soon as Mr. Chang Chih-tan, new Communications Minister, made clear the standing of the question.

JAPAN ALARMED OVER DECREASED OIL OUTPUT

Tokio, June 7.—The government which is alive to the alarming situation which will shortly confront the nation if some effective measures are not adopted to increase output of fuel oil, has decided to call to a conference of representatives of the three departments of finance, war, and agriculture and commerce to discuss the situation.

According to the Japanese papers one of the compelling factors in the decision of the Government to develop a permanent oil policy is the realisation of decreased output in some of the principal fields especially in Kyushu. It is said that the proposed discussion will be carried forward on lines suggested during the last session of the Diet.

The establishment of a powerful semi-official industrial company in Saghalien, which was proposed during last year, and which was to engage principally in developing coal fields, will probably be brought up at the forthcoming oil conference.

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Tuesday, June 21
"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"

Wednesday, June 22
A Triple Bill including
"THE SCREEN SCENE"
(From the "School for Scandal")
"THE GIRL"
(A Sensational Comedy)
"MY TAILOR"
(A Delightful Little Comedy)

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K.C's To Meet In San Francisco For 39th Session

The 39th annual Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus is to be held in San Francisco August 2-3-4; preparations for the Council, which will be the greatest in the history of the Order, now being under way by a committee of prominent San Francisco Knights.

The 800,000 members of the Order, which has 2,200 councils in all parts of the United States, Philippines, Alaska, Porto Rico, Mexico Cuba and Canada, will be represented in the Supreme Convention by some 450 delegates; but several thousand visiting Knights with their ladies and friends, are expected for the gathering.

An elaborate program of entertainment and various activities is now being prepared by the officers and committee chairmen, this being the first time that San Francisco has been honored by a Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus.

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna is honorary chairman of the general arrangements committee, and will be one of the speakers at the business proceedings of the Supreme Council. David F. Supple, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus of California, is chairman of the general committee. Other members are C. Harold Caulfield, grand knight of San Francisco Council, No. 615, KC's, secretary; Henry Hoffmann, treasurer; Hon. H. I. Dulcrevy, chairman arrangements; John J. O'Toole, chairman finance; Joseph O'Connor, chairman, press and publicity; E. Raymond Murphy, chairman hotel placement; Frank P. Hughes, grand knight of California Council, No. 880, KC's, chairman program; Joseph L. Sweeney, chairman registration; and Daniel Maher, chairman transportation.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the N.Y.K. s.s. **Shidzuoka Maru** will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. **Delta** will leave the Customs Jetty at 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 21, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the L. V. Lang s.s. **Teli** will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, June 22, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the N.M.R. s.s. **Sakaki Maru** will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Saturday, June 25, 1921

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage only on board the C.P.O.S. s.s **Empress of Russia** will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on June 14, 1921.

Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	"	17-22
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	"	15-18
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Samli	"	30-35
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	22-28
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Hare	each	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	35-40
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	"	30-35
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Cherries	"	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	25-28
Peaches	per lb.	10-12
Pears	"	12-14
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	10-12
Plums	"	10-12
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	40-50
Walnuts	per lb.	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Broad Beans	per lb.	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	4-8
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	"	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Onions	per lb.	3-6
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-60
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-$2.40
Spinach	per lb.	2-5
Tomatoes	"	15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Shanghai	50 lb.	$3.00
Rice	per 200 lb.	$10.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Chinese dairies	"	$0.17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	" Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

Chief Inspector.
E. Kilner.

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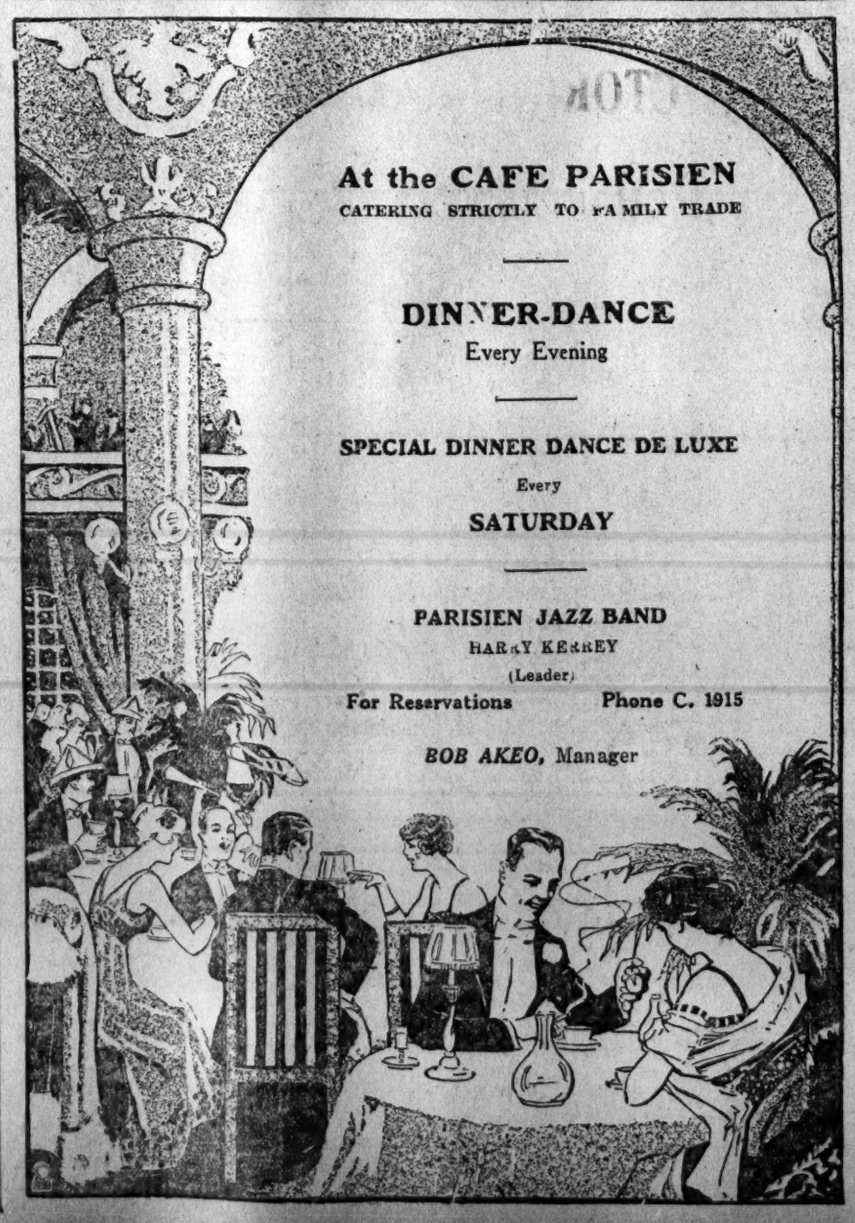

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Oh, how she can dance! You never saw her equal!

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in her own comedy songs and sayings

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THE EDDY DUO

IN THEIR MOST WONDERFUL WIRE ACTS

Prices: Box seat $3.00, Dress Circle $2.00, Reserved Stall $1.50 and Stall $1.00

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Today Matinee at 3 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"A DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS"

6 parts

Usual Matinee Prices.

Shipping Items

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles and way ports this morning at 9 o'clock and passengers may embark direct at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 7:30 o'clock.

The S.P. s.s. Hwahlee left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Syria, from London on May 13, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday noon, June 22.

The China Mail s.s. Nile, is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Wednesday, June 22 and sails for Hongkong and Singapore the following day. The Nile will dock at the China Merchants' Central wharf.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong direct tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong Wednesday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymadas left Kobe for Moji, Taku and Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai Tuesday afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from Bombay on June 7, was expected to arrive at Singapore yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay on June 10, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta will sail from Shanghai for London and ports at daylight Tuesday and the tender Gutzlaff with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 5.30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tairyu Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Wuhu on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Halvdan (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will be dispatched from off Woosung on Saturday, June 25 and the tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only will leave the Customs jetty at 5.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Heavy baggage must be delivered to the Company's godown before 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, June 24.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.P. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao Tuesday morning and will sail for same ports Wednesday at noon. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday and will sail for London and ports tomorrow morning. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar left Calcutta for Rangoon, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive on July 13.

The China Mail s.s. China will leave San Francisco next Wednesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japan ports on July 16.

Vessels Due

Alabama Maru, *Hongkong*	June 21
Changon, *Hankow*	June 26
Chenan, *Tsingtao*	June 23
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	June 2.
Choysang, *Hongkong*	June 20
Chungking, *Hankow*	June 1[illegible]
Esang, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	June 2[illegible]
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	June 19
Feiching, *Foochow*	June 2[illegible]
G. State, *S. Francisco*	June 2[illegible]
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	June 19
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	June 1[illegible]
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	June 2[illegible]
Hwahta, *Hankow*	June 20
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	June 1[illegible]
Kaho, *Wenchow*	June 19
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	June 2[illegible]
Kiangan, *Hankow*	June 21
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	June 26
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	June 2[illegible]
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Katori Maru, *Hongkong*	June 2[illegible]
Kiangshin, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Kutwo, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June 1[illegible]
Luenyi, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Luenho, *Hankow*	June 22
Lycaon, *U. Kingdom*	June 2
Nile, *San Francisco*	June 2[illegible]
Ngankin, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Omi Maru, *Japan*	June 19
Poyang, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Shengking, *Hankow*	June 2[illegible]
Shinyo M., *S. Francisco*	June 2[illegible]
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	June 2[illegible]
Shidzuoka M., *London*	June 1[illegible]
Soochow, *Hongkong*	June 27
Suiwo, *Hankow*	June 23
Sunning, *Hongkong*	June 20
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	June 21
Shantung, *Hongkong*	June 25
Takeshima Maru, *Japan*	June 23
Tehhsing, *Hankow*	June 23
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	June 26
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	June 22
Tungshing, *Tsingtao*	June 19
Waishing, *Hongkong*	June 21
Whangpu, *Hankow*	June 27
Woosung, *Hankow*	June 20
Wuchang, *Hankow*	June 24
Yamashiro M., *Japan*	June 26
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	June 23
Yusang, *Hongkong*	June 22

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Broad Arrow	May 20
Ecuador	May 21
China	May 21
Celestial	May 30
Taiyo Maru	May 30
Colombia	June 14
Siberia Maru	June 15

FOR VANCOUVER

Emp. of Japan	May 20
Emp. of Asia	May 28
Monteagle	June 18

FOR TACOMA

Africa Maru	May 31

FOR SEATTLE

Suwa Maru	May 17
Wenatchee	June 3
Fushimi Maru	June 5
Ikomasan Maru	June 15

FOR PORTLAND

West Keats	May 26

FOR NEW YORK

Bowes Castle	May 12
Sumatra Maru	May 22
Melville Dollar	May 25
Loretta	June 4
City of Shanghai	June 5

FOR LONDON

Kamo Maru	May 12
Nagoya	May 12
Demodocus	May 18
Gleniffer	May 21
Katuna	May 21
Iyo Maru	May 23
Atsuta Maru	June 6
Plassy	June 10
Griqua	June 17
Anchises	June 17

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tydeus	May 15
Kamakura Maru	May 27
Hector	May 27
Euryades	June 3

FOR COPENHAGEN

Panama	May 13

FOR GOTHENBERG

Sumatra	June 2

FOR HAMBURG

Atlas Maru	May 15
Matsumoto Maru	June 2
Machaon	June 9

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	May 28
Yalou	June 4

FOR TRIESTE

Persia	May 15
Aquileia	June 9
Nippon	June 12

FOR SYDNEY

Hwahping	May 19

FOR CALCUTTA

Japan	May 6

FOR BOMBAY

Dunera	June 15

LYCEUM THEATRE

Direction Eastern Tours, Limited.

THE H. B. WARING Co.

ONE WEEK ONLY

Monday, 20th

"TRILBY"

Tuesday, 21st By Desire

"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"

Wednesday, 22nd

A TRIPLE BILL

ncluding

THE SCREEN SCENE
from "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

"THE GIRL"
A Sensational Comedy from London Coliseum

"MY TAILOR"
A d lightful French Comedy

SONGS AND RECITALS BY THE COMPANY

Thursday, 23rd

"Mrs. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"

Friday 24th

Israel Zangwill's Beautiful Play
"MERELY MARY ANN"

Saturday, 25th—9.30

"MERELY MARY ANN"

Matinee 4 p.m.—Saturday

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Special Arrangements for Schools

Booking at Moutrie's Prices: $3.00, 2.00 and 1.00

VICTORIA THEATRE

Owing to numerous request from our patrons, we hav decided to screen the grea supercomedy

'THE KID'

STARRING

THE FOREMOST SCREEN FAVOURITE

CHARLES CHAPLIN

ASSISTED BY

THE TALENTED YOUTH, JACKIE COOGAN

On Monday and Tuesday 20th and 21st June

POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS

Prices

$2.00, $1.50 and $1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Tea Dansants every afternoon

(except Saturday and Sunday)

from 5:15 to 7:15 p.m.

Every Saturday night

Special Dinner Dance de Luxe & Grand Ball

Dancing in the Ball Room every night

(except Sunday)

at 9:30 p.m.

Featuring

Earl Currens Jazz Dance Orchestra.

Reservations:

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TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

SHOWING

CHARLES CHAPLIN

IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
THE LATEST AND GREATEST
MILLION DOLLAR COMEDY PRODUCED
STARRING THE EVER POPULAR
WORLD'S PREMIER COMEDIAN

CHARLES CHAPLIN

IN

"THE KID"

THE SUPER PRODUCTION WHICH TOOK THE COMEDIAN A YEAR TO MAKE

See Young JACKIE COOGAN, the screen's newest sensation, featured with Chaplin in this most popular film, consisting of six reels of fun.

PRICES $2.00, $1.50 & $1.00

SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY, JUNE 19th showing
CHARLES CHAPLIN in "THE KID"
and Two New Episodes of "THE SCREAMING SHADOW"

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at heaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at heaps, 7½ h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Rangs	P.M. Time	P.M. Rangs
11h. 35m.	6ft. 8in.	11h. 52m.	8ft. 11in.

Hight Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
10	35	10	57

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6.2 p.m.	3.59 a.m.	4h. 56m.	7h. 4m.	4h. 11m.	7h. 49m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For June 29.73 in.
755.1 mm.

Siccawei Weather Reports

17.—A large area of very low pressures is covering whole China. The Southern depression is deepening while crossing westward the Tongking Gulf. A typhoon is forming to the SE of Yap. Southeasterly breezes along the China coast. Very warm and damp weather with local thunderstorms in our Valley.

18.—Overcast but cooler weather. The glass is rising. NWly winds.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

At the **ISIS** Theatre Tomorrow

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd

By Special Engagement

CREIGHTON and WARREN

Masters of Versatility
From the Leading Theatres of America and London

in

THEIR MIXED NOVELTY ACT

Acrobatics
Juggling
Roman Rings
Head Balancing

JOLLY JUGGLING

Always Merry and Bright

Pathe Presents
The Greatest Serial Queen

PEARL WHITE

in

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

A military serial unmasking America's secret foes. A wonderful story of love, mystery and adventure.

Who is the "Silent Menace"

SEE

Episode 6: "Major Trent's Failure"
Episode 7: "For the Stars and Stripes"

7:15—9:30 9:30—11:30

Admission: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts., Stall 40 cts.

Matinee Today 3 p.m. "PEARL OF THE ARMY" Episodes 4th and 5th

Tonight, The Last Night CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "Experimental Marriage"

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday June 20th, 21st and 22nd

The continuation of the great world-famed ALEXANDRE DUMAS novel

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Showing

EPOCH 3rd "FATHER FARIA"
EPOCH 4th "THE SECRET of MONTE CRISTO"

As you go on with the story you'll surely more thoroughly enjoy the plot.

This week the story is even more enjoyable than the previous epochs It is a great picture and the fine acting of the artists make it a real gem of cinema work.

Usual prices Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday June 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th

A ROMANCE OF OLD MAIDS WITH YOUNG HEARTS.
A RARE GEM OF A STORY BY BEULAH POYNTER.
A DRAMA OF A ROMANCE THAT BLOOMED AGAIN IN THE SUNSHINE OF WEALTH.

The MIRACLE OF MONEY

A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION

"IF ALL OUR DREAMS COME TRUE—
WE ARE WEALTHY NOW!
IT MEANS GOWNS, GAIETY, CABARETS,
NEW YORK, EVERYTHING WE HAVE MISSED."

What is the magic of wealth? Can money buy beauty? Is there a loveless age for women?

CAN AN OLD MAID HAVE A ROMANCE?

see

"THE MIRACLE OF MONEY"

From the story

"Marrying off Emmy"

Usual prices Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

MABEL NORMAND

The Funniest Sprightly Comedienne, in the story of the girl who never grew up.
A riot of laughter and thrills.

"SIS HOPKINS"

(By ROSE MELVILLE.)

It's a Goldwyn Picture that will make you laugh and be happy.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

A Wonderful Woman's Picture!
One of the Great Screen Masterpieces!

Thrilling—Throbbing—Unique—New

A Real Mystery Drama

8 PARTS 3,500 Metres **"THE LADY IN GREY"** 8 PARTS 3,500 Metres

(From the novel by George Ohnet.)

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 17	—	Dairen	Alchiba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
June 17	—	New York	Arcturus	Am.	S. & Dix
June 18	—	Hongkong	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Swatow	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	—		C. of Brisbane	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 14	—	London, ports	Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
June 11	—	New York	E. Admiral	Am.	A. Line
June 17	—	Tsingtao	Fuji Maru	Jap.	H. H. Co.
June 15	—	Japan	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June 13	—		Hwahting	Chi.	
Apr. 10	—		Hungsang	Fr.	C. S. F. den.
June 17	—	Tsingtao	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 18	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
June 16	—	Foochow	Haiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—		Kikin	Br.	
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Kinzan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 17	—	Swatow	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	—	Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	
June 17	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 15	—	Tientsin, ports	Koonsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 14	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
June 13	—		Liuhsien	Chi.	
June 17	—	Hongkong	Lake Gipsen	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
June 16	—	Liverpool, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	—		M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 3	—	Tientsin	Meinam	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 6	—	Foochow	Paling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 8	—	Marseilles, ports	P. Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 10	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	U.N.T. Co
May 24	—		Shunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co
May 19	—	Japan	Senzan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 21	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	—		Sara Thomoson	Am.	
June 18	—	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 18	—	Amoy	Sungshan Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 17	—	Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	—	Hongkong	Tjibodas	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
June 18	—	Foochow	Tsenglee	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
June 15	—	Singapore	Undo	Br.	A. P. Co.
June 15	—	Japan	Urusan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 26	—	Manila	Vigan	Am.	C.I. & E.I. Co
Dec. 24	—		Wergeland	Am.	
June 17	—	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 18	—		Yeizan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 16	—	Hankow, etc.	Yonyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 11	—	Vladivostok	Yungshio	Chi.	L. V. Lang
June 6	—	Japan	Yeiyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 18	—	Japan	Jeypore	Br.	M. M. & Co
June 18	—	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	—	Japan	Kinsho Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18	—	Japan	Brielle	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
June 18	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 18	—	Wakamatsu	Myogisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 18	—	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 18	—	Cruise	Scarab	Br.	gun-boat
June 18	—	Tientsin	Zuiyo Maru	Jap.	Ch. R. Shaw
June 18	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 18	—	Native Customs	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
June 18	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
June 18	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Taihei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 18	—	Swatow	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Amoy	Sungshan Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 18	—	Hankow, etc.	Meifoo	Am.	Socony
June 18	—	Foochow	Tsenglee	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
June 18	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
June 18	—	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 18	—	Chinwangtao	Kinzan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 18	—		Yeizan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 18	—	Hongkong	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag	and Rating
1 C	June 9	Alden, 211	Am.	destroyer
1 C	June 9	Broome, 210	Am.	destroyer
1 C	June 9	Chandler, 206	Am.	destroyer
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Elliot, 146	Am.	destroyer
F.N.B.	June 16	Destrees	Fr.	cruiser
E.E.W.	May 21	Fushimi	Jap.	gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Greer, 145	Am.	destroyer
8 P	June 9	Hart, 116	Am.	destroyer
9 P	June 17	Helena	Am.	gun-boat
III B.	June 9	Hovey, 208	Am.	destroyer
1 B	May 13	Huron	Am.	Cruiser
III B.	June 9	Lea, 118	Am.	destroyer
U.S.B.		L. de Lagree	Fr.	gun-boat
1 C	June 9	Long, 209	Am.	destroyer
8 P	June 9	Monocacy	Am.	gun-boat
1 C	June 9	Southard, 207	Am.	destroyer
U.S.N.B.	June 9	Tarbell 142	Am.	destroyer
B.N.B.	June 16	Teal	Br.	gun-boat
8 P.	June 17	Quiros	Am.	gun-boat
III B.	June 9	Upshur 144	Am.	destroyer
U.S.N.B	June 9	Yarnell 143	Am.	destroyer

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hendricksen, Mrs. A. Reyerson, Miss T. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Passikides, Rev. Father V. Vonker, Messrs. R. Green Smith, G. Patterson, Kemp.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Kiukiang: Misses E. Durfee, I. Schoch; for Hankow: Mr. Hotchkiss.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Swatow: Mstrs. E. Worley, H. Waters, C. Capen, Misses E. Page, H. Capen, K. Crosebeck, Mrs. W. W. Bartleff, Mr. B. E. Harmer; for Canton: Mstr. A. C. Hayes.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Tsingtao: Mrs. H. C. Hancock, Misses ... Foster, K. Collins, Panteluff, Koltchiva, Mstrs. H. and C. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsh, Mr. Kapnish.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Lieut. G. Kidston, Mrs. G. H. Borrett, Miss Borrett, Messrs. J. Anderton, J. Gravsen; for Chefoo: Mrs. and Miss Ratcliff, Mrs. Best, Mrs. M. Marshall and child; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Riveira, Mrs. Dalton, Miss L. Wright, Major M. C. Calmont, Miss Hunt, Messrs. Fairgrieve, W. S. Cruickshank, S. E. Brett, Basto.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 22	—	Tacoma, ports	Alabama Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 24	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 24	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am.	Adl. Line
June 25	—	San Francisco, ports	West Cormona	Am.	S. & Dix
June 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
June 25	—	Seattle, ports	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 25	—	Portland, Ore.	West Nivaria	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
June 29	—	New York via P'ma	Hagui Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 29	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
July 4	—	New York v. Suez	Robert Dollar	Am.	[illegible]
July 5	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 7	—	New York via P'ma	Toyama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 8	—	New York via Suez	C. of Norwich	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 9	—	San Francisco	†Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 15	—	Portland, Ore.	Bearport	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
July 16	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 17	—	Seattle, ports	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br.	China Mail
July 19	—	San Francisco, ports	West Isilp	Am.	S. & Dix
July 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 20	—	New York	Bellflower	Am.	Adl. Line
July 23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
July 27	—	Seattle, ports	West Canon	Am.	S. & Dix
July 27	—	Portland, Ore.	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
July 28	—	New York	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Aug. 12	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Aug. 13	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Seattle	†Silver State	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 6	—	Seattle	†Keystone State	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct. 4	—	Seattle	†Wenatchee	Am.	A. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	21	10.00*	Nagasaki	Teli	Chi.	L.V. Lang
June	21	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	26	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	—	—	Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	29	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	1	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	19	9.00*	Marseilles, ports	†P. Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June	20	—	London, ports	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	20	—	Hamburg, ports	Siam Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	20	—	London, ports	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co
June	23	—	London, ports	Glenogle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June	30	—	London, ports	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July	4	—	London, ports	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	5	—	Bombay, ports	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co
July	5	—	Liverpool,	Eurydamas	Br.	B. & S.
July	8	—	Trieste, ports	Cilicia	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
July	18	—	Antwerp, ports	Laomedon	Br.	M. M. & Co
July	11	—	Glasgow, ports	Yangtsze	Br.	B. & S.
July	13	—	Hamburg, ports	Brielle	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
July	14	—	Antwerp, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
July	18	—	Hamburg, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
July	19	—	London, ports	†Syria	Br.	B. & S.
July	21	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	2	—	London, ports	†Kalyan	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug.	8	—	Trieste, ports	Trieste	Ital.	L.T.S.N. Co.
Aug.	11	—	Antwerp, ports	Telresias	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	18	—	Hamburg, ports	Radja	Dut.	H. C. T. Co
Aug.	15	—	London, ports	†Kashmir	Br.	M. M. & Co
Aug.	25	—	London, ports	Glenamoy	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Sept.	18	—	Hamburg, ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H. C. T. Co

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	19	—	Foochow, ports	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June	19	8.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B & S.
June	19	9.00*	Foochow	Haiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	19	—	Amoy	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	20	3.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June	20	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
June	21	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	21	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	21	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	—	Wenchow	Kaho	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	22	—	Manila, Hongkong	Golden State	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June	23	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B & S
June	23	—	Hongkong, S'more	Nile	Br.	China Mail
June	25	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B & S.
June	28	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June	29	—	Manila, Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July	5	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	5	—	Manila, Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

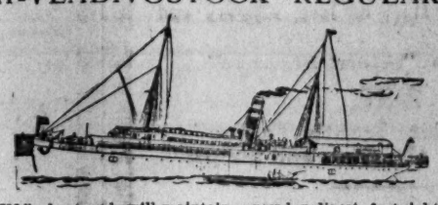
June	19	11.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	19	8.00*	Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	10.00*	Vladivostok	Teli	Chi.	L.V. Lang
June	21	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	noon	Tsingtao	Chovsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	22	noon	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
June	23	11.00*	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	25	noon	Tsingtao	Yangtsze	Br.	B. & S.
June	25	10.00*	W'wei, C., T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	19	D.L.	Chinkiang	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June	21	10.00*	Pukow	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenno	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B & S
June	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S
June	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangchin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
† CARRYING MAIL.

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent service and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

L. V. LANG
Agent

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3689 No. 5 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails June 20th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails June 21st, midnight
S.S "WOOSUNG" ..... sails June 22nd, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails June 21st, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails June 25th, at 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails June 18th, at daylight.
S.S. "SZECHUEN" ..... sails June 21st, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... sails June 23rd, at 10 a.m.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam-Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. Nos. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Passengers: Central No. 401, Agents,
Freight: Central No. 77. French Bund.

CPOS
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Sails for Vancouver Saturday, June 25. Tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only will leave Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m. All heavy baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before 3 p.m. Friday.

SAILINGS
TO VANCOUVER VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHHMA

	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	June 25	July 2	July 11
Empress of Japan	July 16	July 25	Aug. 3
Empress of Asia	July 23	July 30	Aug. 8
Empress of Russia	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sept. 5
Monteagle	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	Sept. 16
Empress of Asia	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 3
Empress or Japan	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 11

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Emp. of Asia ... July 9
Emp. of Russia Aug. 6
Emp. of Asia .. Sept. 3
Emp. of Russia Oct. 1

TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Emp. of Japan.. July 5
Monteagle..... Aug. 8
Emp. of Japan.. Aug. 31
Monteagle .... Oct. 17

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Department
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Telephone, Central 181.

Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building
19 The Bund,
Telephone, Central 181.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Passengers and Freight, To Seattle
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
S.S. SILVER STATE ..... AUG. 16th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE ..... SEPT. 6th
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... OCT. 4th

To Hongkong and Manila
S.S. SILVER STATE ..... JULY 28th
S.S. KEYSTONE STATE ..... AUG. 18th
S.S. WENATCHEE ..... SEPT. 15th

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. ELDRIDGE ..... JUNE 24th

For Portland, Ore.
S.S. PAWLET ..... JUNE 24th
S.S. COAXET ..... JULY 27th

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. COAXET ..... JULY 9th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Passenger Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE, Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds.
Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973.
ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Golden State .. July 9	S.S. Golden State .. June 19
S.S. Ecuador ..... Aug. 13	S.S. Ecuador .... July 23
S.S. Empire State .. Sept. 3	S.S. Empire State .. Aug. 15

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. CAODO PEAK ..... July 6

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN IMPORTER .... About July 20

PANAMA SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

SAN FRANCISCO-BALTIMORE SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY.
Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Baltimore calling at Cuban Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
18, Nanking Road. Palace Hotel Building,
Telephone Central 5056. Cable Address "SOLANO."

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai Via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... June 21
"KOREA MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... July 5
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... July 20

FOR HONGKONG
"SHINYO MARU" Direct ..... June 23
"TAIYO MARU" Via Manila ..... July 26

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Principal Overland Points in the United States, Canada and Mexico by rail; and to Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States by connecting steamers, via Panama; also for South America.
Regular sailings from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Hawaii, for West Coast Ports of South America.
Excellent passenger accomodation on all steamers. Tickets issued under liberal privileges.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates etc., apply to
S. KINNO, Acting Manager,
71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
Telephones C. 3229 and 3230.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
TRIESTE AND ADRIATIC PORTS
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
ADRIATIC (FIUME INCLUDED), LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
Next sailings:—
for
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE via PORTS.
S.S. "CILICIA" ..... beginning of August
S.S. "TRIESTE" ..... beginning of August
"Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice."
For particulars regarding freight and passages apply to:—
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
Sasoon Building
(No. 28 Kiangse Road) Telephone Central No. 5095

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
(Subject to Change)
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
S.S. "NANKING"	June 29	July 21
S.S. "NILE"	July 18	Aug. 9
S.S. "CHINA"	Aug. 12	Sept. 3

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT		FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT	
S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 25	S.S. "NILE"	June 23
S.S. "NANKING"	Nov. 11	S.S. "CHINA"	July 17

Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.
Special arrangements for thru shipments to Havana, Cuba.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to
F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephones:
General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.
For Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port said:—

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	June 20
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	July 4

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE
For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:—
For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Kasano,	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. R. Itsuno,	July 17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK Via Panama
Calling Taku & Japan Ports

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 7

FOR SOUTH AMERICA LINE (Sailing from Kobe).
For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—
FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kishira,	June 21
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Takechi,	June 26
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Fujimura,	July 1

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Yoshimatsu,	June 22
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kusakari,	June 29
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	July 2

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

	12,500	Capt. S. Shirai,	

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida.	July 20

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. X. Itsuno,	June 29

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).
For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Saito,	June 21
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. S. Takano,	July 19
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Aug. 16

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
AGENTS FOR
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
AND
Sudden and Christenson
Sailing from Shanghai about
S.S. "West Nivaria" June 25th
S.S. "West Kader" To follow
S.S. "West Keats" To follow
Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—
C. L. SEITZ, *General Agent.*
Telephone C. 463. No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai (4th floor)

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)
EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*SIAM MARU	8,000	S. Kondo,	June 18	June 21
*ARGUN MARU	15,000	Yamaga,	July 7	July 10

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Dairen and Japan Ports.

HAGUE MARU	10,000	M. Kimura,	June 27	June 29

PUGET SOUND LINE. For Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver via Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama.

ALABAMA MARU	20,000	T. Yamaguchi,	June 20	June 22

FOR HONGKONG via Manila.

ARIZONA MARU	20,000	T. Fuchigami,	July 3	July 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen, Tientsin via Tsingtao.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Fukami,	June 20	June 23

FOR FORMOSA, For Takao via Keelung.

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	Akazawa,	June 17	June 19

Those steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. O.S.K., Yangtszepoo Wharf, Tel. Nos. Central 2215, East 208 and 212. Tel. Addres: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies incorporated in England)
FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DELTA"	June 20th
S.S. "SYRIA"	July 19th
S.S. "KALYAN"	Aug. 2nd
S.S. "KASHMIR"	Aug. 15th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	July 5th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TORILLA"	July 12th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

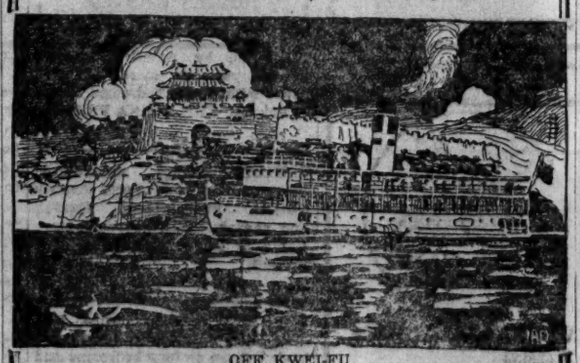
S.S. "EASTERN"	June 26th
S.S. "KANOWNA"	July 25th
S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	Aug. 22nd

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2669

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
via PANAMA
S.S. BELL FLOWER ..... JULY 20th
FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM
S.S. EASTERN ADMIRAL ..... JUNE 22nd
Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.
For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Pacific Representatives and Operators
Green Star Line
For Los Angeles & San Francisco—via Japan and Honolulu.
U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" ..... June 25th
U.S.S.B. "WEST ISLIP" ..... July 19th
For Seattle—via Japan
U.S.S.B. "WEST CANON" ..... July 27th
For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. "ARCTURUS" ..... June 18th
For information on rates, etc., apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7 Jinkee Road, Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
L. EVERETT, Vice President. W. B. Lunt, Agent.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Through The
YANGTSZE GORGES
by
MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.'S
S.S. "LOONG MOW"
Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain)



OFF KWEI-FU
For particulars as to freight and passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Or agents for the owners
THOS. COOK & SONS
For passengers only

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, June 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, June 20, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Wosang, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, June 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight and Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain K. E. Tuobben will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chekiang, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on Tuesday, June 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Legge, will leave on Tuesday, June 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. C.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Gibb. will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Woosung, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Reid, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, June 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain F. McGarity, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lucnyi, Captain T. G. Beer, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. Esang, 1782 Tons, Capt. Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Saturday June 25, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Mangers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. Kutwo, 2664 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf. on Monday, June 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S. S. Tuckwo,. 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf. on Tuesday,. June 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday, June 19, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain J. Oundney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 20, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. H. Randby, will leave on Tuesday, June 21, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kaho, Capt. Mclean, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtee, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday June 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 23, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. 77 and Passage Tel. 401.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli, Captain J. M. Clare, will leave on Sunday, June 19, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Halvdan, on June 21, 1921. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

VLADIVOSTOK Via NAGASAKI.—The Mail s.s. TELI, Capt. will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, June 21. The tender conveying Passengers and Mail will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m. the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund Phone Nos. C. 1702 and 3059.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND T'TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 21, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chinkiang, B. A. Thomson, will leave on Thursday, June 23, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The San Peh Steam Navigation Company's Str. SHINYUE, Capt. J. Ernest, will be despatched for the above port on or about June 25. For Freight & Passage apply to San Peh Steam Navigation Company, Nos. 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. (Tel. Nos. Freight C. 1530 & Passage C. 3283) or to S. Heimann & Co. Sub-Agents No. 19a Canton Road, (Tel. Central 1604).

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. G. Byers, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, June 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD, AND SWIRE, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan Ports

NAGASKAI Direct.—The Mail Steamer TELI, Captain will be dispatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, June 21. The tender conveying Mail and Passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m. the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund Phone Nos. C. 4702 and 3059.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Sell, Mrs. H. S. Redfern, Messrs. L. Joseph, J. Divlocdonald, Lok, Chun.

Per C.N. s.s. Chekiang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Cousins.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Miss Ogborn, Messrs. Federoff, Tomlinson.

Per C.N. s.s., Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. McKnight and children, Mr. J. M. Yard; from Kiukiang: Messes McKinney Harlowe, Loretta Cook, Vernon, Wallace, from Wuhu: Capt. J. T. Inch.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. Dailey, Messrs. A. Claxton, R. Gregg, Mstr. Frederick, Mrs. H. Hanson, Messrs. E. Jones, R. A. King, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lau, Mr. and Mrs. W. Manley, Mstr. Manley, Misses A. Marques, F. O'Connell, Mrs. M. Pentycross, Mstr. Renee, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Col V. Ruehl, Miss Sheila.

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
IS OPERATING THE FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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"ROBERT DOLLAR II"
Between Ichang and Chungking, through the Wonderful Yangtze Gorges.
The s.s. "ALICE DOLLAR" is a new vessel just completed and the s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR II" has been practically rebuilt. Both of these fine steamers are fast and no expense has been spared in fitting them with all modern comforts and conveniences, including large state rooms, electric lights, fans, refrigerator plants, excellent cuisine, etc.
Passenger tickets may be booked.
at the offices of
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
1 Canton Road, SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
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We inspect your tyres regularly, at no cost to you.
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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921

THE GILL PISTON RING
is a simple, efficient, one-piece ring which requires little or no fitting. Use it in your motor car or motor truck.
Let us tell you all about it
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. C. 6006

Business and Official Notices

CABLES MOORE SHANGHAI — ESTABLISHED 1879 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 158

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

Tuesday, June 21st.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 141 Avenue Haig.

Wednesday, June 22nd.—Excellent Household Furniture in rear Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, June 22nd.—Sundry sound and damaged cargo in Godown at 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, June 25th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, June 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Requisites at 122 Avenue Road.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED

Telephone No. 5021
will sell within their Salesroom
NO. 93 RUE MONTAUBAN, "BEN" BUILDING
(Continuation on the south of Szechuen Road)
ON MONDAY, 20th JUNE, 1921, COMMENCING At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising

Double and single bedstead with bedding, Mirror door Wardrobe, Dressing table with mirror, Chest of drawers, Marble top washstand, Cretonne covered sofa, Arm chairs, Tea table, Teakwood mirror back sideboard, Cellarette, Extension dining table, Dining chairs, Ice chest, Jardiniere stands, Hat stand, Writing table, Book case, Roll top desk, Toilet set, Electric lights, Brass fender, Fire brasses, Pictures, Porcelain vases, Serge curtains, Table lamp, Lawn mower, Brussel carpet, Japanese matting, Carpet sweepers, E.P. Glass & crockery ware, etc.

also

1 FINE TONE IRON FRAME COTTAGE PIANO by "HASKE HANOVER".
1 HORNLESS GRAMOPHONE.
1 ELECTRIC CEILING FAN.
5 ONYX TABLE TOPS (Assorted size)
1 "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER.
1 PERAMBULATOR.
NOW ON VIEW

Dr. I. Marcovici, Med., Surg.
SPECIALIST
Venereal Diseases and Surgery
Hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4
WHITEAWAY BUILDING
4th Floor—Room 12.
38873

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
BRAND
and
"MEADOW"
BRAND
in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.

These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.

OUTPORT ORDERS

Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.

GEDDES & CO., LD.
5 Peking Road Tel. C.346.

W. Funder & Co.

Under instructions from Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, the Official Court Accountants of the Mixed Court,
will sell by Public Auction
at
No. 537 Honan Road
On Monday, 20th June, 1921
at 10 a.m.
A large quantity of Hardware
comprising:

Lincoln's latch locks, Redfern's rubber heels, enamel paints in assorted colours, tack hammers, horse clippers, brass screw-eyes, padlocks, brass door handles, door knobs, corkscrews, brass polish, Dutch cleanser, assorted files, emery cloth, screws (assorted sizes), gimlets, etc.,

On View Day of Sale
Continuation of the auction will be advertised later.

W. Funder & Co.
will sell at their Godown
18 PEKING ROAD
On Tuesday, the 21st inst.
At 2.30 p.m.
A quantity of window glass & mirrors, a quantity of American laundry soap, cotton socks for men & women, cream paste lamp shades, chimneys, provisions, machines, etc., etc.
On View the Morning of Sale

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16 and 17

Ask for
SANDY MAC
SPECIAL LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky

Conseil D'Administration Municipale De La Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1921

(20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each).

Rate of interest 8% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on May 30, 1921.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:—

1°—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°—The loan will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st July 1921 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

3°—The loan will bear interest at 8% per annum, payable on the 30th day of June and 31st of December in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4°—The property and income of the Municipality, deducting those which serve as security provided in the Municipal Loans of 1903, 1911, 1914 and 1916 are the security for the repayment of the money advanced and for the interest thereon in the present loan.

The Members of the French Municipal Council are not personally liable in any way for the payment of either principal or interests.

5°—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1921.

6°—Applications for debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A chequee representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°—Applications for Debentures under par will not be recognised by the Council.

8°—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1921.
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
38877.

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin," Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 21st June, at about 6 p.m. This steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a Mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephones, Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.
38888

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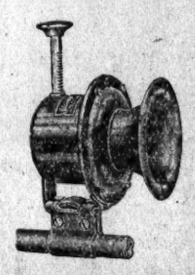

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FOR MOTOR CYCLES
A vibrant, penetrating warning that gets the right-o'-way every time. Can be easily heard above loudest traffic din.
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

THE RAILWAY CAR LOAN CHINESE BANKING GROUP

INVITATIONS OF TENDERS.

Tenders are invited by this Banking Group, on behalf of the Ministry of Communications for purchasing 16 passenger car underframes for Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. Regulations, drawings and specifications for tenders for the above mentioned underframes may be obtained from the office of the Chinese Banking Group upon payment of Thirty Dollars ($30). Tenders will be opened at 2 p.m., August 31st, 1921. As these drawings and specifications are fifty sets in all, each bidder is limited to one set only. The office of the Chinese Banking Group is located at the Peking Bankers Association, Hsih Bee Shih, Chienmen, Peking.
38831

WANTED, *A good Compradore for Import Department of rapidly growing concern. Must come well recommended and put up guarantee if required. Salary to commence Taels 350. Reply to Box No. 898, THE CHINA PRESS.*

FRIENDS,
Are you in fear of
MOSQUITOES
malaria introducers?
Use
"THREE STARS"
ANTI-MOSQUITO INCENSE
Analytical Reports proves it is absolutely harmless to human beings but fatal to mosquitoes.

Manufacturers: THE CHINA CHEMICAL WORKS
C444 Honan Road, Shanghai.
TOWN DEPOT
L68 Canton Road, Shanghai.
For sale at all Chemists & Druggists. 38887

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 17

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
38481

FRENCH lady seeks position as governess. Has good recommendations. Apply to Box 859, THE CHINA PRESS.
38809 J.

CAN ANYONE utilize the services of an efficient, all-round assistant and stenographer? Eight years experience in large engineering and import houses. References. Apply to Box 810, THE CHINA PRESS.
38699 J

YOUNG MAN (30), having four years experience of imports in China (paper and sundries), also over two years banking (perfect command of French), at present in charge of import department in large local hong, will be available shortly. Apply to Box 870, THE CHINA PRESS.
38888 J.24

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, book keeping, and coding, seeks position; moderate salary. Apply to 806, Carter Road.
38836 J.19

EXPERIENCED foreigner in import and export, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting, seeks a position; corresponds in English and German. Apply to Box 877, THE CHINA PRESS.
38845 J 21

EXPERIENCED steno-typist, with knowledge of filing and general office work, seeks position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 839, THE CHINA PRESS.
38766 J.

MECHANICAL engineer, known by mills and factories in Shanghai and outports, is open for engagement. Can sell or instal machinery and accessories. Speaks several Chinese dialects fluently. Willing to travel. Good references. Apply to Box 856, THE CHINA PRESS.
38803 J. 19

TYPIST, young Chinese, 23 years of age, S. U. Middle School graduate. Rapid typist, thoroughly familiar office routine, references, salary reasonable. Apply to Box 842, THE CHINA PRESS.
38773 J.22

YOUNG MAN, nine years' experience banking, some knowledge shipping, seeks immediate engagement. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.
38733 J 19

TRAINED NURSE, wishing to leave for America on or about July 15th, will take care of invalid or children. Apply to Box 627, THE CHINA PRESS.
38269 J. 19.

LOST OR STOLEN

PEDIGREE English Setter Pups, two months old. May be seen by applying to Box 887, THE CHINA PRESS.
38868 J 25

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by American family, for one year or more, furnished house with 3 or 4 bedrooms. Apply to Box 896, THE CHINA PRESS.
38890 J. 19

FAMILY desires unfurnished house about one year, western district, French-town. Garden and garage. Will pay good rent. Reply to Box 890, THE CHINA PRESS.
38870 J 22

AMERICAN family desire long lease on unfurnished residence having three or four bedrooms and modern conveniences. Tennis court. For occupation in near future. French concession or western district preferred. Willing to pay good rental for desirable location. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS.
38857 J. 25

WANTED, furnished house for occupancy July first or August first. Apply to Box 820, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board and Residence
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, one large front room facing the park, very cool in the summer. Suitable for married couple or bachelors, full board. Please apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Garden.

TO LET, with board in western district from July 1st, a large, well furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom. Also furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, small room and private bathroom. Apply to Box 828, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road.

One large room and one large attic facing garden. Hot and cold water bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
38828 J. 23

TO LET, near Race Course, large bed sitting room, private bathroom, also single room, in well conducted boarding house. Apply to Box 899, THE CHINA PRESS.

ROOM, elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen, western district, two minutes from tram-line, good locality. All modern conveniences, verandah, bath, garage, telephone. First-class table board served on private tables. Apply, after 5 p.m., 19A Connaught Road; telephone West 2407.
38885 J.

TO LET, American family, large bright, clean room, modern bathroom, hot and cold water, full length verandah facing beautiful garden. Good board, tennis, French Concession, 6 minutes to Bund, suitable for two. Apply to Box 888, THE CHINA PRESS.
38869

APARTMENT; beautifully furnished sitting room, dressing room, bedroom, bath (geyser), suitable three or more, possession July 1st. Special summer rates, full board or without. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS.
38892 J. 19

AMERICAN seeks one or two other men to share his house with him for four or five months from July 1st. Near French Park, 12 minutes ricsha from Bund. Apply to Box 883, THE CHINA PRESS
38858 J 21

TO LET, furnished room with verandah, bathroom, hot water, with or without board. Apply 6A Hongkong Road, flat C from 4 to 7 p.m.
38843 J 19

SINGLE ROOM, detached, bath (geyser), full board, for one gentleman, immediate possession, Elmont, 18 Quinsan Garden.
38892 J. 19

VACANT from 1st July, room with bath and large verandah facing south, overlooking tennis lawn, suitable bachelor, $130, with board, in French family in Yates Road. Apply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS.
38842 J 21

VACANT 1st July, one large room, private bath with geyser, use of phone. Full board. Suitable for married couple or single person. Call personally, 28 Carter Road.
38844 J 22

ONE SMALL and one large room to let, private bathrooms, good board, near tram-line, telephone. Convenient locality. Please apply to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.
38850 J 24

TO LET, two large furnished rooms and bed-sitting-room with verandah, bathroom and telephone. 65 Bubbling Well Road.
38851 J 21

ARE YOU looking for home comforts, cleanliness, good home-cooking, in quiet cool district, free from mosquitoes? Large, quiet cheerful, double room, newly decorated, clean beds, beautiful furnished, private bath (geyser), verandah facing south, telephone. Best table board in Shanghai. If you prefer exceptional food and service this ad will interest. Immediate possession. Elmont, 18 Quinsan Garden.
38892 J. 19

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT and BELYEA have for sale ready-to-run Motor boats from 20 to 40 feet long. All speeds. Price to suit everyone. Wocsung and 8 North Honan Road. Tel. North 295. June 21

FOR SALE, Kuling House, 546. Four bed rooms, two baths, commodius living and dining room, large veranda partly glazed, finished attic and basement, good location. Inquire J. R. Trindle, 38 Scott Road, Shanghai.

FOR SALE: One Ford Touring Car. First-class mechanical condition, thoroughly overhauled and newly painted. Terms: Tls. 650.00.
38865 J. 24

WANTED, a Victrola in first-class order, with or without records. Apply to Box 891, THE CHINA PRESS.
38872 J 22

NINE-ROOMED detached residence, with garden, and garage for 3 cars, decorations and furniture throughout by Arts and Crafts, for sale as it stands. Price Tls. 40,000 nett. Inspection any day between 5 and 6 p.m., 53 Rue Moliere.
38700 J.19

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
38422

FOR SALE, Barbed Wire. An excellent opportunity to obtain very serviceable material for fencing, etc., at a low cost. Apply L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
38349

WHITE CALICO, Landscape Chop, 34 inches by 40 yards. $14.00 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld., No. 10 Nanking Road.
38332

54 inches White Serge Tls. 5.50 per yard. Suitable for suits and costumes (pieces of 30 yards discount 5 per cent.). Address Box No. 648, THE CHINA PRESS.
38332

54 to 56 inches genuine Solara cloth, suitable for suits or coats. Price Tls. 6.50 per yard, any length cut (limited quantity). Apply to Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.
38332

CHEAP SALE, Nineteen Manila Hats for Men, all sizes, straw shape, just received. Best Offer. Apply Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS.
38863 J. 21

FOR SALE, 5" x 7" Cooke anastigmat lens, focal length 7.8", speed f 6.5, fitted to Ilex shutter. Apply to Box 871, THE CHINA PRESS.
38835 J 21

FOR SALE, Cadillac motor car, seven-seater, fully equipped, almost new. Please apply to Box 847, THE CHINA PRESS.
38787 J. 19

FOR SALE, motion picture machine complete. Perfect condition, suitable for home use or short projection; films included. Real bargain. Apply to Box 865, THE CHINA PRESS.
38821 J. 19

1920 Chandler, seven-seater only used 3,700 miles, almost new, just painted, cord tyres, two electric horns, cushion covers and bumper. Very beautiful and in excellent running order, will sell at Tls. 3,200 nearest offer. Apply to Box 860, THE CHINA PRESS.
38814 J. 23

MOTOR CARS for sale, Liberty-six touring, Tls. 2,400; Overland-4 sedan, Tls. 1,800. Apply to Box 784, THE CHINA PRESS.
38652 J. 19

A Ford Landaulette, only 5,000 miles run off, with self-starter and two spare tyres. Price Tls. 1,000, no offer. Please apply to Box No. 848, THE CHINA PRESS.
38788 J. 22

FOR SALE, a new safe N. V. Thomas, Thomas & Co.'s make, Amsterdam. Offers to Box 849, THE CHINA PRESS.
38788 J. 22

FOR SALE, Buick Coupe 1920, absolutely perfect. Apply to Box 821, THE CHINA PRESS.
38727 J.19

They are unique in themselves. One artistic old German tea service, 100 years old; artistic French Sevres porcelain; one very ancient and fine Tekino-Russian carpet. Please apply Avenue Joffre, 800.
38597 J.19

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921

FANS SET FOR DOUBLEHEADER AGAIN TODAY

Shanghai Meets Second Section Of Flotilla; Destroyers To Play

HONORS EVEN YESTERDAY

Huron Beats Shanghai Regulars 2-0; Bolsheviki Win Over Helena Nine, 9-3

TODAY'S GAMES

2 p.m., U.S.S. Chandler vs. 1st Sec., 13th Div.
4 p.m., Shanghai vs. 2nd Sec., 13th Div.

SHANGHAI baseball players will be matched this afternoon in their first game against one of the widely-advertised teams of the torpedo flotilla. The locals are to appear in the second half of a double header at the race course against the 2nd Section, of the 13th Division nine. The first game, which is called for two o'clock will see the strong U.S.S. Chandler team opposing the 1st Section, of the 13th Division.

The games today will have a close interest for baseball fans, for they will give followers of the game a good opportunity to size up the three strongest flotilla nines that have ever played in Shanghai. They will give the fan a chance to judge of their merits and to select the winner of the round-robin schedule of play that has been fixed up between the six teams that are entered.

The Chandler nine which meets the 1st Sec., 13th Div., team this afternoon is spoken of by navy men, and by others who are posted, as one of the strongest navy nines that has ever played in the Far East. As a criterion of their worth, it may be stated that they are ranked as a better team than the Asiatic Fleet nine which played here during Olympic time and better even than the tight Huron aggregation which so handily trimmed the locals yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES

Yesterday's doubleheader was split for the Shanghai team. The first game with the Huron boys was a well played contest—a sharp pitchers' battle in which Weaver, the Huron Marine had the edge, Merrill worked hard, as per his usual style, but Bristow made one bad throw to third in the second inning which Crow couldn't handle, and Merrill himself juggled a little bingle in the seventh, which followed by a triple counted up the score against him.

Weaver, but recovered from an attack of Whangpoo malaria, pitched the kind of game that we have heard was his regular pace. He had speed, control curves and energy. He threw seven men out at first and retired another on a foul fly off first base. He was fit to win and the team behind him were with him in every inning. He was touched up for six singles and a double but they were scattered and of no avail.

In the first round Shanghai had a good chance to score, when with Crow and Bills safe on hits Wilhoit advanced them all to a base-full proposition when Heuble fumbled and juggled his grounder between first and second. There was one out, Bristow was batting. Crow saw someone make a funny motion and he thought it was a squeeze signal. He started for home with Weaver's arm, and he found himself in a very bad position when Bristow failed to connect. He was an easy out. However, so that Crow will not consider himself responsible let it be said that Bristow fanned and the next six men battting for Shanghai were easy outs.

Two double plays resulting from some fast infielding started by Weaver, ruined Shanghai's chances in the fourth and in the in the fifth. In the seventh Bristow and Merill each singled and hopes were high for a moment. Glauque was put in as a pinch hitter, relieving Stovall, but like many pinch hitters he merely fanned the breeze. There was not a chance again until the ninth when Bills doubled to center. But Wilhoit and Bristow following let him die without a chance.

The Huron's first run was scored in the second inning. Meade singled between past first, took second unplayed, stole third, and scored on Bristow's bad throw to Crow to stop him. The second run must be charged to Merrill. Weaver drove a wobbly one towards the box. Merrill grabbed at it, fumbled it, and then juggled it until too late for a throw

(Continued on Page 2)

Carpentier And His Mascot, 'Flip'

Georges Carpentier believes that "Flip," his mascot, will help hang the Indian sign on one William Harrison Dempsey at Jersey City on July 2. Shanghai has joined with the rest of the world talking the fight and plenty of bets are being made here. Even money is the rule.

Prepare To Seat 60,000 At World's Title Battle In Jersey City On July 2

(U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter)

Jersey City, June 17.—The wooden benches and arena for the Carpentier-Dempsey fight next month were completed on Thursday. The enclosure will contain 60,000 seats.

MEN IN TRAINING

What a difference there is in the training camps of the big fellows for this championship affair.

Carpentier, the Frenchman, is probably the happiest heavyweight contender that we've ever had the pleasure of watching in training. He's forever laughing, playing tricks on his mates and telling jokes. He's playing leap frog, fooling with the kids and tossing an occasional sweet glance towards some good looking jane who happens to be looking on. There's nothing on his mind but his hat. He loves his work because it's play to him.

Dempsey is nothing but a big boy around a training camp. He's picking on someone around the breakfast table in a joking manner or outting salt in his trainer's coffee. He usually has a dog or some other animal for a pet and teaches it tricks.

Training for Willard in Toledo was a picnic for Jack. There, on the hot sands of Maumee Bay in the afternoon he had four little kids, perhaps five years old. One little girl with blonde curls was his particular pet and he was her "feller." She cut off a little curl for the sun-bronzed Dempsey, and he carried it with him all the time. He played jealous for her and she liked it. Every afternoon Jack would go down by the water with his little pals, sing songs and play kid games. Could anything be more boyish?

IS GOOD WAITER

When Jack Kearns had extra company at the training table Dempsey delighted in helping to serve the guests. That was his dish.

What a difference from other big fellows in training!

Although quite affable and polite, Willard went through his stunt like a trained elephant.

He had his stunt to do and he did it. He seldom spoke to anyone unless spoken to first. He came in alone and left the ring alone.

He was like a business man with big worries.

Jim Jeffries was a tough man, too and one to whom you'd feel like saying mister. Jeff was very business like in his training. He seldom looked sideways. He punched the bag, skipped the rope and boxed without uttering a word. There was deadly silence around Jeff's camp. Sometimes he'd sneak away without saying a word to the newspapermen and go hunting or fighting for three days at a time. His trainers knew about it, but they wouldn't tip their mitts to a soul.

CORBETT WAS SERIOUS

Jim Corbett was a hard man in a training camp, too. He was all business. There was little fun. Corbett wanted to get shaped up right and his time was taken up with worry. He'd knock a sparring partner stiff if he didn't attend to business. He'd fire three umpires a day in a ball game for poor decisions and it was worth your life to beat him at any game. It was all business and winning for Corbett.

Fitzsimmons was quite a kidder while in training, but he appeared to be a Man too. Of course he pulled tricks on friends and played with bears and lions, but he didn't make you think of a boy.

Jack Johnson was nearer the boy in his work. He laughed all the time. He laughed when he staggered an opponent, he laughed and joked skipping the rope and he laughed after work. He loved to shoot craps in the afternoons and wrestle with his husky trainers.

Dempsey and Carpentier, however, make one think more of a kindergarten. They're just Boys the other big fellows were Men.

CARPENTIER HAS ROUBLES

Georges Carpentier, who emerged from the war ruined and practically penniless, is now reported to be worth more than 3,000,000 francs, or a little over $200,000 in real money, all of which he has made since his fight with Joe Beckett.

All his property in Lievin, just outside of Lens, was destroyed during the war and while mobilised he spent what savings he had to keep his mother and family, even getting into some debts which his share of the purse for his fight with Dick Smith in June 1919, just evened up. Carpentier toured Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Northern Africa and Spain and under the keen business management of Descamps, has been raking in the paper francs. Descamps is working with Carpentier on a 40 percent agreement.

CRICKET CLUB DEFEATS RECS BY 122 RUNS

Ollerdessen Bats 89; S.C.C. Eleven Totals 235; Pitch Is Slow

PARSEES ARE WINNERS

Club's Second And Police Finish First Innings With Latter Ahead

After a week's consistent rain, a match between an eleven of the Shanghai Cricket Club and an eleven of the Recreation Club was played on the former's ground yesterday. The wicket was dead and the outfield rather slow, inspite of which, a pleasant afternoon's cricket was experienced.

The Recreation Club batted first, J. H. Bhoora and L. P. Quincey going to the wickets to open the offensive against Billings and O'Hara. Runs came slowly and were difficult to obtain, and until H. B. Ollerdessen went to the wicket, scoring was low. With the exception of his innings, there was little done with the bat, Bhoora with 13 being next best scorer and the only other member of the side to get double figures were H. B. Ollerdessen's 89 was got in his usual crisp style and included seven fours—from which the slow nature of the outfield can be gathered.

The Recs. innings closed for 113, of which the major part came from Ollerdessen's bat, the damage being done by Billings whose analysis worked out at 2 wickets for 55, O'Hara with 3 for 29 and Allison with 3 for 7, Rawsthorne bowling one over for one wicket at the cost of one run.

The Cricket Club opened with Hayward and Deeks, but disaster overtook them early on, Hayward being given l.b.w. before any runs had been scored, Leach following him to the pavilion, Mean bowled with only 8 on the board, the runs coming from Deeks, whose useful innings of 38 was concluded by a neat catch by Manley.

Muriel then got going, and in his useful forcing style got together 87, his knock including eight 4's and one six. His batting was clean and crisp and on a faster ground would have been sure of his hundred. He was dismissed by Barnes, when jumping out to drive.

Day carried the score still further with a useful 31 which included two sixes. He was lucky the ball frequently beating him and missing the wicket. The only other batsmen to get double figures were Rawsthorne who in his 28 not out helped himself to two sixes, and Billings with 18. Bhoora was the most successful bowler with 6 for 88. Manley also had three catches to his credit, taking 3 for 46. The total of 235 by the Cricket Club was a good knock and gave them the victory by 122 runs.

The detailed scores are as follows:

RECREATION CLUB

J. H. Bhoora, c. Allison, b. Billings	13
W. P. Quincey, c. Rawsthorne, b. Billings	0
A. J. Dvecha, b. O'Hara	1
W. O. Manley, c. O'Hara	0
H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Allison	89
A. G. Barnes, c. Allison, b. O'Hara	3
J. Powers, b. Allison	3
F. R. Main, b. Allison	0
C. W. R. Wilson, c. Woodehouse, b. Rawsthorne	1
P. Madar, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	113

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billings	14	1	55	2
O'Hara	14	5	29	3
Hansell	6	1	18	–
Allison	6.3	2	7	3
Rawsthorne	1	–	1	1

S'hai C. C.

A. W. Hayward, l.b.w., b. Bhoora	0
S. J. Deeks, c. Manley, b. Bhoora	38
D. W. Leach, b. Bhoora	0
H. E. Muriel, st. Barnes, b. Manley	87
R. L. D. Woodehouse, c. Madar, b. Bhoora	2
E. W. Day, b. Bhoora	31
W. E. O'Hara, c. Madar, b. Manley	9
W. N. Hansell, c. Manley, b. Bhoora	5
H. W. Allison, c. Quincey, b. Manley	8
J. L. Rawsthorne, not out	28

(Continued on Page 2)

100,000 See English Football Team Play For Championship

One hundred thousand spectators saw the Tottenham Hotspur team of London win the football championship of Great Britain at Stamford Bridge, London, in a game with the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The game, probably the biggest of English sporting events, attracted football enthusiasts from all parts of the British Isles. The photo shows the play that decided the championship, Tottenham Hotspur scoring the only goal of the game.

KANSAS CITY NINE PLANS TRIP HERE AS SEASON ENDS

American Association Leaders Have Eyes On Far East Tour

The Kansas City Blues, the leaders in the American Association pennant race will tour the Orient this coming fall, making their base of operations in Japan, but in all likelihood visiting Shanghai. That is, providing everything goes right. That means, according to the provisions, that the Blues must win the American Association pennant. But it looks as if the Kansas Citians have climbed into the top berth for keeps for they are leading their league now by the wide margin of 76 points.

The metropolis of the Missour Valley is all joy at the thought of at last having a pennant winning team, and they have that very thing if the accomplishments so far are from true merit. The Blues have climbed from near the middle to the top rung through airtight fielding, and persistent slugging—slugging so hard that the team batting average has been above .300 for about three weeks. Their standing is .667 with 16 games won and 8 lost. Indianapolis is second with .591.

C. R. Rand, vice-president of the club, is responsible for idea of the trip to the Far East. The good playing of the Blue aggregation and that of the Waseda University nine now in America gave him the idea. He has asked John Ganzel, former Blue pilot and at present a Texas oil man to manage the tour. The Blues and all Kansas City, for that matter, are now counting on the trip as a surety for "the Blues just can't loose." It may be that the entire line-up of the club may not be able to make the trip. In such event vacancies will be filled from other American Association teams.

AUSTRALIANS IN DRAWN GAME WITH HAMPSHIRE

County Team Gets 135 For Five Wickets In Second Innings

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—In glorious but very hot weather, and with an attendance numbering some 1,000 spectators, Hampshire resumed their first innings against the Australians at Southampton today on a fast wicket. They brought their score, which stood at 280 for six wickets overnight, to 370, Mead contributing 129, which included 18 fours.

Following on, the Hampshire team made 135 for five wickets before the close of the match, which thus ended in a draw. Scores: Australians 708 for seven wickets, declared; Hampshire 1st innings 370, Hampshire 2nd innings 135 for five wickets.

In other first-class matches concluded today Somersetshire beat Glamorganshire by an innings and 128 runs; Leicestershire beat Lancashire by 180 runs; Sussex beat Warwickshire by an innings and 81 runs; Middlesex beat Essex by eight wickets, and Gloucestershire beat Derbyshire by 117 runs. The match between Surrey and Cambridge University was drawn.

BIG LEAGUE RESULTS

Games of June 16

(U. S. Naval Radio)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	7
Pittsburg	3
Cincinnati	4
Philadelphia	1
New York	6
Chicago	2
St. Louis	4
Boston	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	6
Philadelphia	5
Chicago	7
New York	2
Washington	7
St. Louis	5

JUNE COMPETITION AT CLAY PIGEON CLUB TODAY

British And American Five-Men Teams Are Also Out For Honors

The June Cup competition of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the club's ground. The conditions are 40 birds from "Leggett" trap, club handicaps.

Five British and an equal number of American members of the club will stage a contest in conjunction with the competition. Each member of the team is contributing $3 towards a cup, which will be awarded to the man making the highest individual score.

Small Boys See Carpentier Despite The Barbed Wire

Manhasset (N. Y.), May 21.—Georges Carpentier learned today that barbed-wire fences mean nothing to the real American boy.

To protect Georges from curious eyes, Manager Francis Descamps had the fence around the camp crested with barbed wire, guaranteed to rip the seat of any trousers.

"Now," he said, "we shall have secrecy."

When an attendant went to the gymnasium rigged up in the barn, his whistled rendition of "The Marseillaise" was interrupted by a violent sneezing. He investigated.

Lying along a rafter he found three tousled-hair boys, who misunderstood his French and laughed instead of coming down. Collaring the three, he ushered them to the front gate. They stuck their tongues out at him, and when he turned his back he saw Georges on the porch, his shoulders shaking with mirth.

Later Carpentier tried out a new touring car. He drove, in company, with his trainer for an hour or more.

After the ride Georges joined his manager and others of the party, and sprawled in comfortable rockers on the front lawn. He placed his chair behind a rosebush to escape the eyes of automobilists.

JUNIORS WIN ALL FOUR RINKS FROM YANGTZEPOO CLUB

Margin Of 39 Points Shows Winners' Class; Green In Good Shape

Much to the surprise of the clubs concerned the above match between the Junior Golf Club and Yangtszepoo came off at Hongkew Park yesterday.

It says much for the recuperative powers of the green, that it was in a fit condition after the downpours during the week. Not a little is due also to the attention given to it by Mr. Macgregor and his henchman, Mr. Crooks, but if it could be possible to put the board up at say 1 p.m. when play is allowed, much delay would be saved by players wishing to know if the game was on or off.

As to the game, well the Juniors were in wonderful trim and overwhelmed their opponents.

To win all four rinks and by a margin of 39 points is going some.

On the home side Messrs. Brewer J. Marshgreen, Ross Young especially distinguished themselves while every man played at the top of his form.

For the losers, R. Aitkenhead was probably the best but the wayfarers struck a day when they could not do anything right.

SCORES

Juniors		Yangtszepoo	
J. Burnside		A. M. Macgregor	
W. Davies		J. M. Smith	
J. Travess		J. Ninon	
W. Featherstonhaugh		G. Johnson	
	21		14
D. McAlister		G. Richards	
J. Marshgreen		A. Young	
F. B. Walker		J. R. Tweedler	
J. O. Barnes		A. C. Havtorn	
	21		19
T. Spring		A. R. Aitkenhead	
A. E. Hayward		A. Taylor	
S. Berry		H. Radford	
E. M. Smith		J. Greig	
	21		20
J. Ross Young		A. Malcolm	
A. Braid		H. Smyth	
J. Brewer		G. E. Marshall	
A. Raitt		G. Bloom	
	32		12
	95		56

LAWN TENNIS IS BIG GAME IN ENGLAND NOW

Suburbs Of London See Courts Everywhere With Many New Clubs

Lawn tennis is the great English outdoor pastime this summer and an even bigger boom in the game than that of last year is predicted for the season.

According to the managers of several of the big London stores orders for tennis accessories are already enormous, demands being made for thousands of tennis jackets, racquets and balls.

Round the London suburbs tennis clubs have the courts and every available bit of space is being utilised in order to accommodate as many members as possible.

BRITISH TENNIS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 17.—In the lawn tennis championships played at Queen's Club, London, today, Shimidzu beat Davson, 6-1, 6-1, in the semi-final.

THRONGS OUT FOR SEASON'S LAST RACES

Postponed Kiangwan Meeting Carries With It Whole Box Of Surprises

ONE RACE, TWO STARTERS

Contest Between Wilson And Tryile II Is Striking Feature Of Program

Surprises that came along in nearly every event of yesterday's card of races at Kiangwan carried in their wake more than a half dozen fairly sizable dividend payments and had the effect as well of keeping the interest of the big throng on edge. The program was that of the second day of the Dragon Boat Festival Meeting, which was postponed from the preceding Saturday, and was the final racing exhibition of the spring season.

The attendance probably was larger than at any preceding meeting of the year, for the stands were packed and the crowds overflowed for a considerable distance along the lawn adjoining the main grandstand. Due to the continuous rains of the past week the track was exceedingly slow as it was spongy with half dried mud, but weather conditions were excellent and racing of first quality marked the whole program from beginning to end.

TWO STARTERS IN RACE

One event wholly out of the ordinary was the fourth race, The Newbrook Stakes, in which only two starters took the track though nine ponies had been entered. The race was between Mr. Mailliw's spotted white Tryile II, ridden by Mr. William Hill, and Mr. Toeg's chestnut Wilson, ridden by Mr. Knoll, and in the matter of strenuous sustained effort it was one of the prettiest races seen at Kiangwan this season. The two ponies were separated by scarce'y a length over the whole course of a mile and a quarter and after the last turn it was a gripping neck and neck struggle into the finish. Wilson set the pace and kept a little way in the lead all the distance round to the final straightaway and then Tryile II forged forward gaining inch by inch and in a desperate final spurt passed the judges just a head in the lead.

It may be regarded as an odd circumstance that in this race, in which only two ponies were posted as starters, approximately a third of the betting done was for place, as 1,124 tickets for win were sold and 619 for place. And it is odd, too, that in the matter of dividends Tryile II paid $14 for place and only $13.50 for win. Wilson was the "pop" favorite.

The big dividends began with the opening race, in which Exchequer Bill paid $55 for win, and they continued to develop at sufficiently frequent intervals all through the afternoon to keep the crowds of ticket buyers anxiously hopeful to the end. The biggest payment of the day was $92.70 in the fifth race. This was for griffins and in the field of fifteen starters it was won by an outsider, Messrs. Wong & Yih's South Down, which was ridden by Mr. A. S. Yih.

THE SUMMARIES

The summaries follow:

1.—**The Novices Race**, one mile, for China ponies that have not won more than three races.

	lbs.
Sir Paul Chater's grey Exchequer Bill (Mr. L. F. Soong)	156—1
Messrs. Wong and Yih's grey Oxford Down (Mr. A. S. Yih)	156—2
Mr. Dem's grey Seignas (Mr. Spencer)	159—3

Also ran: St. Valentine's Day, Mr. K. H. Chun; Good Day, Mr. Y. Wong; Djemnah, Mr. V. B. Caarten; China Star, Mr. M. K. Wong; Typhoon, late Gold Plume, Mr. Ian Beith; The Baby Bird, Mr. Matcham; Water-meter, Mr. Sidney Soo; Conqueror Dahlia, Mr. P. C. Wu.

Won by a head; short head. Time—2:01 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Exchequer Bill..	110	268
Oxford Down....	186	435
Seignas	66	142
Total chances 1346		2505

For win, dividend $55.00; place, 1st $13.90, 2nd $10.40, 3rd $21.40.

Cash Sweep—1st 240, 2nd 523, 3rd 117. Unplaced.—256, 180, 106, 320, 344, 402, 412 and 87.

2.—**The Sprint Race**, three quarters of a mile, for all China ponies.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's ches Commonland (Mr. A. N. Dallas)	152—1
Mr. Earth's ches Devonshire (Mr. Crokam)	148—2
Mr. Toeg's grey Triumph	

(Mr. Knoll) .....156—3

Also ran: Peckham Rye, Mr. Spencer; Chandler, Mr. H. F. Hu; Sure Money, Mr. Y. Wong; Sensation, late The Farmer, Mr. D. S. Li; Jet, late Charles, Mr. W. Hill; Plain John, Mr. Ian Beith; Sovereign Dahlia, Mr. C. R. Burkill; Silver Money, Mr. L. F. Soong; Wild Impulse, late Silver Ring, late Penvere, Mr. Springfield.

Won by many lengths; three lengths.

Time—1:34.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Commonland ..	406	717
Devonshire	324	498
Triumph	255	452

Total chances 2204 3376

For win, dividend $24.40; place, 1st $8.30, 2nd $9.80, 3rd $10.30.

Cash Sweep.—1st 315, 2nd 556, 3rd 438. Unplaced.—403, 633, 222, 552, 748, 15, 610, 685 and 604.

3.—**The Public Selling Plate,** mile and quarter, for all China ponies.

lbs.

Mr. Toeg's ches Churchill (Mr. Knoll) .....155—1

Mr. San Sing's bay The Pioneer, late Specialist (Mr. A. S. Yih) ..140—2

Mr. J. V. Botelho's black Tiga (Mr. Botelho)..137—3

Also ran: Ancientland, Mr. K. H. Chun; Haruna, Mr. Y. Wong; Nyanza, Mr. Wm. Hu; Sidelight, Mr. J. C. Bauld; Newcastle, Mr W. Hill; Belted Will, Mr. D. S. Li; Royalist, Mr. J. Liou; Grey Leghorn, Mr. R. S. Dallas; Cuckfield, Mr. Lanning; Cash Money, Mr. L. F. Soong; Toe Emma, Mr. J. K. Brand; Old Sport, late The Ranger, Mr. Spencer.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.

Time—2:47 1-5.

Winner bought by Mr. Robert Mac-Gregor for $900.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Churchill	421	738
The Pioneer ...	100	152
Tiga	43	94

Total chances 2047 3477

For win, dividend $21.80; place, 1st $9.80, 2nd $28.50, 3rd $43.00.

Cash Sweep.—1st 224, 2nd 444, 3rd 847. Unplaced.—484 620, 704, 839, 716, 267, 96, 409, 420, 151, 696 and 308.

4.—**The Newbrook Stakes,** mile and quarter, for all China ponies.

lbs.

Mr. Mailliw's sp. wh. Tryle II (Mr. W. Hill) .....160—1

Mr. Toeg's ches. Wilson (Mr. Knoll) .....157—2

Won by a head.

Time—2:47 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Trylee II	374	198
Wilson	750	421

Total chances 1124 619

For win, dividend $13.50; place, 1st $14.00.

Cash Sweep.—1st 689, 2nd 9.

5.—**The Omnium Plate,** nine furlongs, for Griffins of 1921.

lbs.

Messrs. Wong and Yih's ches. South Down (Mr. A. S. Yih) ....151—1

Mr. Robert's dun Sir John (Mr. J. C. Bauld) 148—2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's black The Falcon (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....145—3

Also ran: Grand Parade (Mr. G. D. Matcham), Benz (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Harding (Mr. P. C. Wu), Baycroft (Mr. J. H. Liddell), Kewiki (Mr. Knoll), Thomas a Becket (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Tommy Lad (Mr. G. G. Harper), Small Money (Mr. L. F. Soong), Zaandam (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Mekon (Mr. Spencer), Crystal (Mr. Y. Wong), and St. Pauls (Mr. D. S. Li).

Won by three lengths, one-half length.

Time—2:27 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
South Down ...	130	279
Sir John	95	191
The Falcon	215	338

Total chances 2681 4097

For win, dividend $92.70; place, 1st $22.20, 2nd $30.10, 3rd $19.10.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 324, 2nd 511, 3rd 451. Unplaced.—851, 615, 296, 226, 939, 209, 473, 264, 792, 361, 779 and 60.

6.—**The Badminton Stakes,** one mile, for all China poines.

lbs.

Mr. Hellenic's ches. Ajax (Mr. Knoll) .....158—1

Mr. San Sing's grey Aerometer (Mr. A. N. Dallas) .....158—2

Mr. Toeg's ches Churchill (Mr. R. S. Dallas)..150—3

Also ran: Tyneside (Mr. J. K. Brand), Full House (Mr. H. F. Hu), Twenty-two Carat (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Sir Lamerock (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Marlow (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Girondin (Mr. Spencer) and The Heron (Mr. W. Hill).

Won by one-half length, three-fourths length.

Time—2:09 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Ajax	410	446
Aerometer	427	577
Churchill	46	98

Total chances 3013 4086

For win, dividend $33; place 1st $14.50, 2nd $12.30, 3rd $48.40.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 506, 2nd 231, 3rd 46. Unplaced.—601, 239, 136, 613, 706 and 109.

7.—**The Midsummer Selling Plate,** seven furlongs, for all China ponies.

Mrs. William McBain's ches Lightning Raider (Mr. J. Liou) .....152—1

Mr. D. S. Li's ches Richmond (Mr. D. S. Li) .....143—2

Messrs. Zih Brothers' dun Arlington (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....150—3

Also ran: Kiangwan Town (Mr. Z. W. Yu), St. Valentine's Day (Mr. K. H. Chun), Sanfarien (Mr. G. G. Harper), Christmas Toy (Mr. Hill), Lusterlo (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Auburn (Mr. Spencer), Safetylight (Mr. Y Wong), Western Wave (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Quebec (Mr. V. H. Lanning), Autometer (Mr. Sidney Soo), Watermeter (Mr. A. S. Yih), Kailan (Mr. L. F. Soong), Wild Escapade (Mr. M. O. Springfield), My Victim (Mr. Ian Beith), Tarnished Silver (Mr J. K. Brand), Oxus (Mr. Knoll), Medical Union (Mr. William Hu) and Daybreak (Mr. H. W. Ip).

Won by two lengths, one-half length.

Time—1:53.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Lightning Raider..	444	601
Richmond	86	158
Arlington	169	249

Total chances 2416 3718.

For win, dividend $24.40; place, 1st $11.40, 2nd $29.60, 3rd $20.60.

Cash Sweeps.—1st 898, 2nd 194, 3rd 469. Unplaced, 28, 227, 339, 875, 102, 925, 746, 83, 719, 146, 911, 15, 865, 348, 607, 231, 1068 and 579.

8.—**The Horseshow Handicap,** mile and quarter, for China ponies that have started at either the 77th, 78th or 79th meeting.

lbs.

Messrs. C. and H. White's dun Kings Cross (Mr. W. Hill) .....158—1

Messrs. Lieu Brothers' bay Association (Mr. D. S. Li) .....150—2

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's brown Hallow E'en (Mr. Lanning) .....153—3

Also ran: Lincolnshire (Mr. W. G. Crokam,) China Star (Mr. Spencer), Struma (Mr. G. G. Harper), Pilgrim (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Devotion (Mr. Y. Wong), Rio Negro (Mr. J. K. Brand), Easy Money (Mr. A. S. Yih), Wild Impulse (Mr. H. S. Sweeting) and Wilson (Mr. Knoll).

Won by four lengths, a head.

Time—2:44 2/5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Kings Cross ...	849	964
Association	579	770
Hallow E'en ..	208	291

Total 3148 4153

For win dividend $16.60.

Place—1st $7.90, 2nd $8.70, 3rd $14.10.

Cash sweeps.—1st No. 559, 2nd No. 845 and 3rd No. 90.

Unplaced. 466, 620, 752, 274, 419, 531, 609, 938 and 299.

9.—**The Greenham Plate,** seven furlongs, for China ponies that have not won any race this year, 1921.

lbs.

Mr. K. H. Chun's grey New Year's Day (Mr. K. H. Chun) .....147—1

Mr. J. J. Patterson's grey Plain John (Mr. Ian Beith) .....161—2

Mr. Powhattan's ches Gilbert (Mr. Spencer)150—3

Also ran: Princeton (Mr. J. V. Botelho), Le Lunatique (Mr. M. O. Berube), The Camel (Mr. J. H. Liddell), Automobile (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Southern Star (Mr. V. H. Lanning), Seabird (Mr. G. D. Matcham), Kowloon (Mr. Sidney Soo), Oxus (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Sideway (Mr. William Hu) and Beauty Prince (Mr. H. W. Ip).

Won by one and a half lengths, a neck.

Time—1:55 2/5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
New Year's Day.	125	161
Plain John	60	115
Gilbert	32	55

Total 2159 3100

For win dividend $77.70.

Place—1st $30.40, 2nd $40.60, 3rd $79.50.

Cash sweeps.—1st No. 93, 2nd No. 765 and 3rd No. 154. Unplaced. 501, 678, 969, 639, 484, 292, 226, 114, 911 and 801.

10.—**The Farewell Plate,** mile and half, for China ponies that have started and have not won a race at the 78th and 79th meetings.

lbs.

Mr. Day's brown Trustland (Mr. A. N. Dallas) .164—1

Mr. Perchang's grey Promotion (Mr. C. R. Burkill) .....158—2

Mr. Fung's grey Harding (Mr. P. C. Wu) ....142—3

Also ran: Ancientland (Mr. K. H. Chun), Haruna (Mr. D. S. Li), Djemnah (Mr. W. A. Dalgarno), The Joy Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Sidelight (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Kilmarnock (Mr. Ian Beith), Sensation (Mr. Y. Wong), The Greenfinch (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Wild Thyme (Mr. Knoll) and Florina (Mr. J. Liou).

Won by three lengths, one length.

Time—3:22 1/5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win.	Place.
Trustland	735	730
Promotion	732	477
Harding	67	73

Total 2720 2970

For win dividend $17.30.

Place—1st $3.10, 2nd $9.80 and $36.80.

Cash sweeps.—1st No. 1072, 2nd No. 929 and 3rd No. 599 Unplaced. 430, 973, 748, 147, 141, 977, 80, 669, 217 and 150.

FANS SET FOR DOUBLEHEADER AGAIN TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

to first. Meade's triple brought him home. Aside from these plays, there was never a man on either team to reach second base. The game was closely played and well worth watching.

THE HELENA GAME

The second game between Shanghai and the Helena was interesting because it had so many unusual elements. Johnson, pitching for the Navy was unusually good in some spots and unusually bad in others. He fanned nine men in seven innings, yet he offset it, through poor control by walking eight others. The backstop, Endsley came into the game with a brand new mit. He tried to beat a hole in it before the game with a bat, but the time was too short. He couldn't hold them. Five passed balls was the result.

To summarise the second game into few words, it may be said that Johnson held the local men hitless for five innings, yet they scored six runs in that time on free passes, and passed balls. In the sixth Glauque got his eye on the ball and rapped out the first clean single to the Shanghai team's credit. He took second on a fumble by Graves, was sacrified to third by Stovall and scored on a wild throw, Defoor to Endsley. Wolfe also tallied on that wild heave. H. F. Hewitt got a scratch single toward third, which he appeared at first glance disinclined to run out, Maloney running for him, strolled down to second, stole third, and scored on another passed ball.

The sailors escaped a shut-out in the seventh, through a dropped fly by H. F. Hewitt, a hit by pitcher to McDermitt, a wild throw Hopkins to Stovall, which the latter didn't bother to retrieve, a wild pitch and a single by Thompson. Three runs were counted.

The box scores follow:

FIRST GAME

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hopkins, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Crow, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Bills, ss	4	0	3	1	3	0
Wilhoit, lb	4	0	0	13	1	0
Bristow, c	4	0	1	8	1	1
Merrill, p	3	0	1	1	5	1
Stovall, rf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Glauque, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wolfe, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Jack Smith, 2b	3	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	32	0	7	27	12	2

Huron	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Scymanski, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Heuble, 2b	4	0	0	3	5	1
Roberts, lb	4	0	1	12	0	0
Weaver, p	4	1	0	1	7	0
Meade, lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Cochrane, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Frank, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Horner, c	3	0	0	7	1	0
King, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	2	5	27	15	1

By innings—

Shanghai,										
Runs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Hits	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	—7
Huron,										
Runs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Hits	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Summary: First base on errors—Shanghai 1; Huron 1. Left on base—Shanghai 4; Huron 2. Two base hit—Bills. Three base hit—Meade. Struck out—By Weaver 6, Merrill 8. Passed ball—Bristow. Double plays—Weaver to Heuble to Roberts (2). Stolen base—Meade. Time of game—1 hour 35 mins. Umpires—McGowan and Stockman.

SECOND GAME

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hoag, c	2	1	0	5	3	0
Pruit, lf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Bills, ss	3	1	0	0	1	0
Hopkins, ss	1	0	0	4	2	1
Glauque, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	0
Wolfe, 2b	1	2	0	2	2	0
Stovall, lb	1	1	0	7	1	0
Nelson, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hemsworth, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
C. B. Hewitt, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
H. F. Hewitt, cf	2	0	1	0	0	2
Arlt, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Terry, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	21	9	2	21	10	3

Helena	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graves, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1
Doyle, cf	3	1	1	0	0	0
McDermitt, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Horldorf, lf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Defoor, 2b	3	1	0	2	1	1
Endsley, c	2	0	0	9	2	0
Thompson, 3b	3	0	2	2	0	0
Grant, lb	3	0	0	4	0	0
Johnson, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	24	3	3	18	7	2

By innings—

Shanghai,										
Runs	4	1	1	0	0	3	X	—9		
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	2	X	—2		
Helena,										
Runs	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3		
Hits	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3		

Summary: First base on errors—Shanghai 2; Helena 3. Left on base—Shanghai 2; Helena 2. Two base hit—Thompson. Struck out—by Johnson 9; by Arlt 1; by Terry 3. Base on balls—Off Johnson 8, off Terry 1. Hits—Off Arlt 2 in 4 innings, off Terry 1 in 3 innings. Wild pitch—Terry. Passed balls Endsley 5. Hit by pitched ball—McDermitt. Double play—Hopkins to Stovall. Stolen bases—Doyle, Hoag, Pruitt, Bills, Wolfe, H. F. Hewitt. Sacrifice hit—Stovall. Time of game 1 hour 10 mins. Umpires—Stockman and McGowan.

CRICKET CLUB DEFEATS RECS BY 122 RUNS

(Continued from Page 1)

G. M. Billings, c. Manley, b. Madar	18
Extras	9
Total	235

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhoora	26	6	88	6
Manley	11	2	46	3
Wilson	11	1	42	—
Divecha	3	—	16	—
Quincey	1	—	15	—
Madar	2.2	—	19	1

POLICE vs. CLUB 2nd

A game in the nature of a practice match was played yesterday at the S.C.C. grounds between the Cricket Club 2nd eleven and an eleven of the Police. Neither side was at representative strength and the pitch playing badly accounted for the low scoring. The ground, as is only to be expected after the recent rain was very sodden and the outfield slow.

In the first innings the representatives of law and order collected 53 runs, with no batsman making double figures. The Club replied with 42, which total might even have been worse had not Wallace, going in last, scored a breezy 18, with forceful hitting, returning unbeaten to the pavilion.

For the Police Isaacs and Fry bowled unchanged throughout the innings at an analysis of 5 for 24 and 5 for 18 respectively. The Club attack was sustained by Wallace, 3 for 8, Monk 3 for 14 and Roberts, 1 for 14.

The first innings finishing early, the elevens decided to go on and in the second knock Wainwright for the police, scored 48, the Club's second knock producing 31 from Clifford, who also took seven police wickets for 14 runs, and 17 from Middleton.

The 1st innings scores are below:

POLICE

Wainwright, b. Roberts	7
Watson, c. Pearson, b. Wallace	1
Fry, b. Wallace	6
Preacher, b. Monk	8
Isaacs, b. Wallace	7
Fairburn, c. Clifford, b. Monk	9
Perkins, not out	6
Crowley, b. Monk	2
Extras	7
Total	53

S.C.C. 2nd XI

McMeekin, c. Watson, b. Isaacs	0
Lienard, c. and b. Isaacs ..	4
Robertson, c. Wainwright, b. Fry	2
Middleton, c. Crowley, b. Isaacs	8
Pearson, c. Sub, b. Fry	0
Mancel Smith, b. Fry	0
Thomson, l.b.w. and b. Isaacs	0
Monk, c. Watson, b. Fry ...	0
Clifford, b. Isaacs	2
Roberts, c. and b. Fry	8
Wallace, not out	18
Total	42

PARSEES WINNERS

The Parsees Cricket Club won from the Shanghai Recreation Club second eleven yesterday afternoon by a margin of 64 runs. Both sides played with 12 men. S. F. Shroff hit 63.

The score:

R. F. Shroff, c. Cook, T. Madar	29
K. C. Sarkari, b. T. Madar .	0
D. Umrigar, b. Hawes	0
S. F. Shroff, c. Madar, b. T. Madar	63
S. M. Talati, b. Fergusson ..	1
E. D. Damri, c. Madar, b. T. Madar	3
R. Viccajee, c. Madar, Hawes	1
M. H. Kavarana, c. Madar T. Madar	10
J. R. Deboo, stumped, T. Madar	0
M. D. Daji, c. Hawes, b. Hawes	0
S. Valjeriyalla, not out	2
V. F. Viccajee, run out	1
Extras	3
Total	113

S.R.C. 2nd XI

C. J. Smith, b. Daji	3
E. J. Cooke, b. R. Shroff ..	0
G. Madar, c. S. Shroff, R. Shroff	9
E. Cooke, b. Daji	0
H. J. Ambrose, c. Talati, R. Shroff	9
T. Madar, l.b.w. Daji	4
G. O. Wootten, b. R. Shroff .	4
F. Madar, c. Umrigar, R. Shroff	5
J. Mahon, b. Umrigar	5
A. Fergusson, b. R. Shroff ..	2
J. P. Hawes, not out	6
H. J. P. Smith, b. R. Shroff .	0
Extras	2
Total	49

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. The 5 kinds of Ladies know a box of Martin's Pills in the house is the first thought of any irregularity of the system & timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN'S Chemists, SOUTHAMPTON. 250

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

A LETTER FROM R. B. HURRY

A day or so ago I received a letter from Mr. R. B. Hurry. Readers will call to mind his many interesting and thoughtful articles on things musical which appeared Sunday after Sunday in The China Press. He is now staying at Cambridge. Among other interesting items in his letter is an account of a performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" in the University town by the Chelsea Players. He compares the production with that which the A. D. C. gave here last year, and for those of us who can recall the play and players his comments should be of interest.

"I am keen to write you just now for I have seen the Chelsea (Ye Chelsea) players in 'Twelfth Night.' The curtains in Act I were not as well done as in the Shanghai A.D.C. Viola and the Duke were good; Antonio and Olivia pretty good. Sebastian and the Officers very poor indeed. Feste funny. Sir Toby and Sir Andrew raised roars of laughter from the undergraduates, but were certainly not so good as B'anchard and Tribe. Malvolio not so elegantly fantastic as M. Peel. The scene with priest was cut out—but the one thing that was criminally neglected was—guess?—the music! 'Twelfth Night' Music.

"Horrible! attempts at Quilters' songs (accomp. by piano) played not merely poorly, but shockingly inaccurately; past belief. Not one cadence right. One didn't know whether to laugh or cry at 'Come away death.' 'Twelfth Night' begins and ends with music—and a lute sounds in the garden, and behind every thicket is the breath of musical suggestion, and this show made Shakespeare look a fool for suggesting music or songs at all. It would have been so easy to have had even 'modern' settings nicely arranged—a few instruments could have been got (twenty times over) amongst the hosts of keen amateurs. As it was—!!!

"The neglect of detail which can make or mar the best acting (as well as singing) was one of the most appalling things to contemplate in a University town. Of course Cambridge was not responsible for this show; the Players were merely visitors who had no idea of applying brains to the problem of production.

"The more I think of 'Twelfth Night' the more I feel pleased and proud in the memory of the Shanghai A.D.C.'s production. Do you not think some more Shakespeare might be done? If the A. D.C. stick to it, it will tell on public taste enormously."

This encouraging criticism, coming from so keen a critic as Mr. Hurry, should spur the local amateurs on to production as ambitious as they may be artistic.

* * *

THE WARING COMPANY

Mr. Waring and his company arrived here on Friday night and made a welcome reappearance before a packed house at the Lyceum Theater yesterday, in that wonderful play, first made famous by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, "Trilby."

I found Waring and his players working hard at the play yesterday morning, polishing up various bits. They are all enthusiastic about the reception they got at both Tientsin and Peking—but especially at Peking. The British Minister and his folk attended the shows nightly, and it is owing to the enthusiasm of this audience, and the fact that many of them will be in Shanghai this week, that has made the popular actor-manager decide to put on that beautiful play "The Marriage of Convenience" next Tuesday. It is this production that made such a big hit in the northern Capital.

"We are all glad to get back to Shanghai, and to find that a 'Standing Room Only House' greets us. We wish we were able to stay longer, but others are following us at the Lyceum, so we have to pack our grips and continue our rambles, but we all want to come back very soon." This is the summary of the players' expressions.

Tomorrow "Trilby" is to be repeated. Tuesday, "The Marriage of Convenience." On Wednesday we are to be treated to quite a novel bill, three one act pieces. "The Screen" scene from "The School for Scandal" is delightful, and Waring tells me that his players satisfy him. He is so artistic that if he is satisfied, we can all feel very sure that we shall pass a pleasant evening. The second play is one of those gripping sketches called "The Girl," in which a girl does not appear, but in which her influence carries us from thrill to thrill. Mr. Waring took this to London and topped the bill at both the Coliseum and the Palladium.

"My Tailor" follows the tension, and excitement gives way to smiles, under the direction of Mr. Vosper and Miss Edith Smith.

Stories by Miss Sherwin and songs by Mr. Tolly will complete the bill.

On Thursday, "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," another play with a grip, will be given.

On Friday and Saturday, "Merely Mary Ann" is to be the offering. The play was a great success in London, where Miss Edith Smith played the name part, and when she went to Liverpool, to repeat her success, she took the big seaport by storm.

On Saturday afternoon a matinee of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given. The children of the various schools are all keen on seeing it again, as it happens to be the play set by the University of Cambridge for this year's "Locals."

* * *

HIS CHINESE IDOL

Carroll P. Lunt has written a book entitled "His Chinese Idol." It has been published by the well known firm of John Lane and Co. of London and New York. This in itself stamps the work as something out of the ordinary.

Local footballers will remember Carroll Lunt as a player in the S.F.C., but more especially as the secretary, who did so much for the Football Club and for the game of soccer here.

A copy of the book was sent to me last week and I started to read it. It was one of those muggy afternoons when nothing seemed good, but for some three hours I forgot that my collar was limp; forgot that the sun had not shone for days and days; forgot that I had missed my customary forty winks; and above all forgot that I had an important engagement—and a very nice one—but I finished the book. From the first page the reader is interested, and I think this is due to the simple and chatty manner in which Mr. Lunt tells his story. It is all about a nice fellow who falls violently in love with a little Chinese girl that he meets in Peking. From the description of the young lady one cannot altogether blame the nice fellow. But the author is for unravelling a problem. He shows very clearly what a mixed marriage leads to; and yet he cleverly carries the readers' sympathy, and even makes us at times agree that love can break down barriers of country, and blood, and lead to happiness.

I mustn't tell the story here much as I should like to. I detest the fellow who comes along with a book; praises it with all the eloquence of his vocabulary and then spoils the story for you by giving away the plot. But I can mention one thing that enhances the interest of the plot and that is the series of word pictures whereby Mr. Lunt sketches the life of the foreigner in China.

Some time ago the author allowed me to read a dramatised version of the story. The play has the interest and gripping appeal that should carry it to success. The character of the hero and the little Chinese girl, both require a great deal of acting, but a May Blaney, a Renee Kelly or Edith Smith of Waring would do justice to the latter part; while the strength and intensity of a Martin Harvey, a Matheson Lang, or a Charles Quartermaine, would carry the man to a successful portrayal.

Mr. Carroll Lunt's book is well got up; but if the outside of the book is inviting, it is not nearly as much so as its contents.

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Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
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"WESTMINSTER SPECIALS."

Leigh Hunt's wife, if we may judge from a single saying, was possessed of a neat wit.

She is said to have had "little toleration for Byron drunk or sober," and was given by him a happy chance for retort.

"Trelawney here," said the poet one day, "has been speaking against my morals."

"It is the first time I ever heard of them," remarked Mrs. Leigh Hunt.

Charles Dickens, who put most of his humour into his books, is credited with a happy reply to a young poet who offered "Orient Pearls at Random Strung," for one of his magazines.

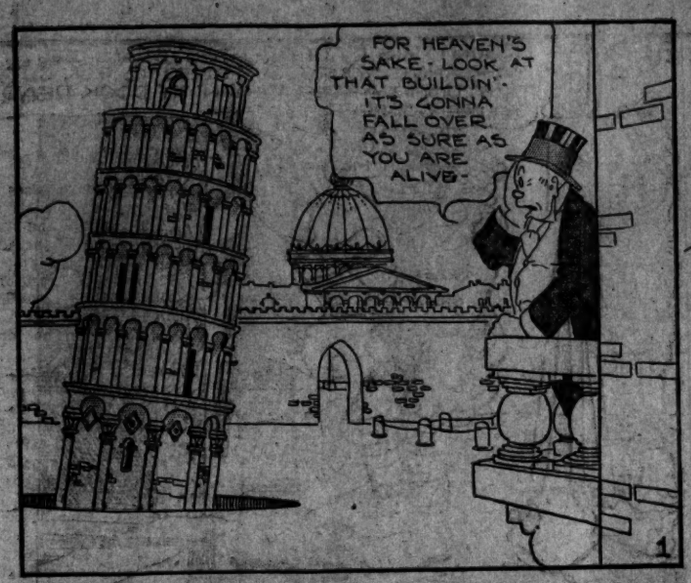
Handing the manuscript back the novelist is said to have quietly remarked: "Too much string."

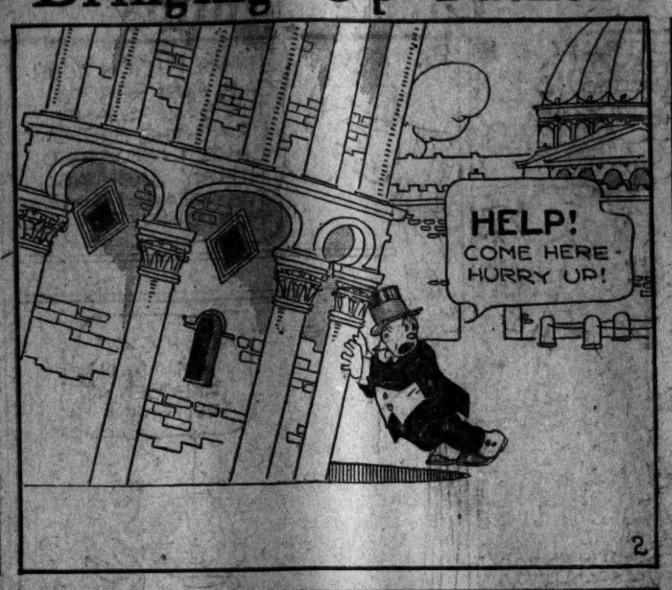
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED
WESTMINSTER "SPECIAL."
A very choice Cigarette indeed,
Made of specially selected Turkish Leaf,
Sold in tins of 20 and 50.
The Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., London.

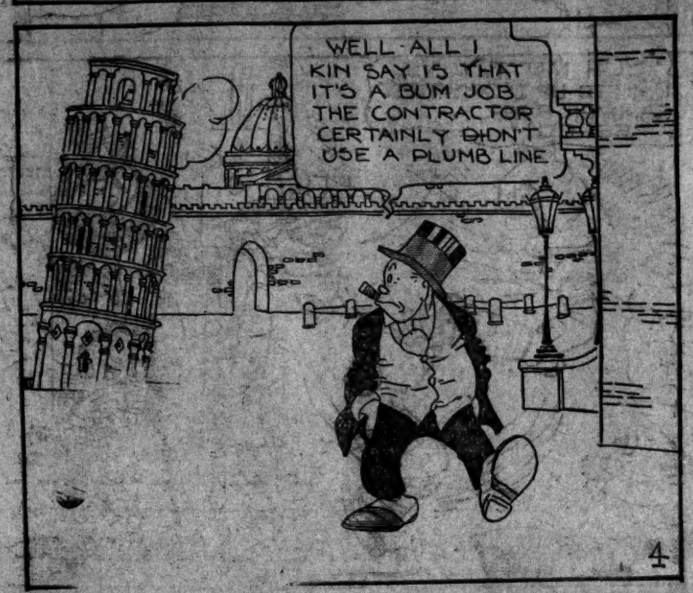
Comic Picture Section

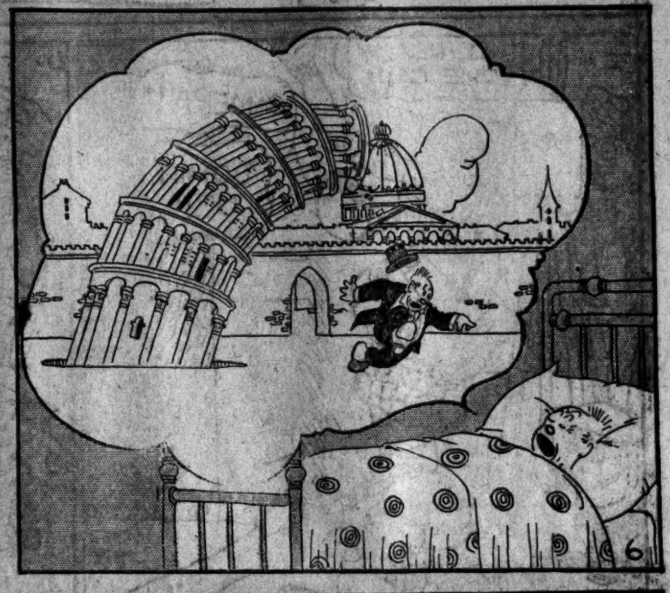
Sunday, June 19th, 1921

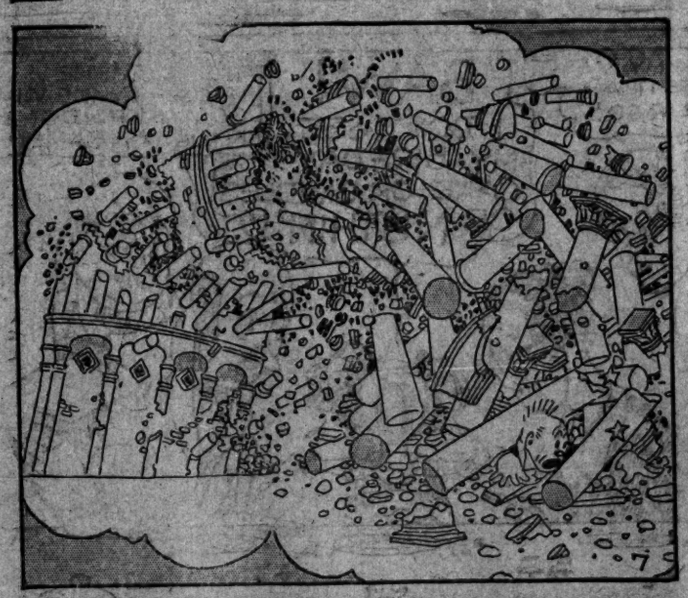
Bringing Up Father











MOVIE STUDIO

"THE SUN'S GOIN' DOWN. THROW ON ANOTHER SCUTTLE-FULL."

Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY COME WITH ME A MOMENT, I'VE GOT SOMETHING TO TELL YOU."

"WHY I SHOULDN'T WONDER IF YOU WOULD."

"THE LITTLE DEAR SHE'S SO EXCITED OVER HER BIRTHDAY"

"OOH. UNCLE JAMES AIN'T GOIN' TO HAVE CANDLES ON MY BIRFDAY CAKE?"

2. "JIMMY PUT ON YOUR CAP AND RUN TO THE BAKERS AND BRING THE BIRTHDAY CAKE I ORDERED HURRY BACK AS IT'S NEARLY TIME FOR DINNER."

"ALL RIGHT MAMMA. I'LL TAKE 'BEANS' WITH ME."

3. "LISSUN! THIS IS TH' GREATES' DRAMMER EVER SHOT-YOURE SUPPOSED TO RUN OUTA THAT DOOR AFTER FINDIN' TH' DOOK DEAD YOU'RE GOIN' FER HELP, GET ME?"

4. "ALL READY! COME ON!"

CLICK CLICK

CAMERA!"

"COMIN' UP!"

5. CLICK CLICK

AWK!

6. "YUH MUTT. YU'VE GUMMED UP D' GREATEST DRAMMER EVER SCREENED!"

CLICK CLICK

"HEY, LOOK OUT!"

7. CLICK CLICK

"DIDN'T I TELL YOU?"

8. "CALL OFF YER DOG A MINUTE, WILL YUH?"

CLICK CLICK

"SURE I WILL!"

"BEANS. CUT LOOSE FROM THAT FELLER!"

AND AS WE WERE

9. "JIMMY WENT FOR IT AN HOUR AGO!"

"BAW! I DONT SEE MY BIRFDAY CAKE OR CANDLES OR NUTHIN'!"

"THERE-THERE UNCLE JAMES WILL GO AND FIND THE NAUGHTY CAKE!"

10. "BOYS. YOU THOUGHT YOU HAD A DRAMMER BUT I'VE JUST BEEN LAMPIN' THIS SET AN' I NOW OFFER YOU TWO MILLION BONES FOR THIS RELEASE. BUT IT'S TO BE USED FOR A COMEDY GET ME?

AND THESE HERE STARS TH' KID AN' HIS DOG CAN CONSIDER THEMSELVES ENGAGED ATTA THOUSAN' A WEEK!"

CLICK CLICK

11. "AN' AFTER WE FILM THIS INTERESTIN' GROUP OF THE TWO STARS AN' THEIR FAMILY. I'LL SEND AROUN' A BIRTHDAY CAKE FER EACH AN' EVERY ONE OF YOU. IT'LL BE DELIVERED BY MY TEN THOUSAN' DOLLAR LIMMYZENE AN' HAVE TEN DOLLAR BILLS FER CANDLES!"

"REGISTER ANY OLE THING. WE'RE GOIN' TO SHOOT!"

SWINNERTON

COMIC SECTION

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, June 19, 1920

Using Motion Pictures to Spread The Gospel

This Is One of the Hindoo Fakirs Who Sit Near the Burning Ghats Where the Hindoos Burn Their Dead and Collect Money from Them for Their Prayers. The Motion Picture, as a Rival Attraction, Is Steadily Taking Away These Fakirs' Incomes.

Chinese Children in a Christian Mission in One of the Famine-Stricken Districts of China. These Boys and Girls Appear in One of an Interesting Series of Films Which Have Been Prepared at Great Expense to Show What Is Being Accomplished by Christian Missionaries in China and Other Lands.

A Striking Representation of Cain in One of the Religious Films.

"God, I Thank Thee That I Am Not as Other Men Are!" The Pharisee Exclaimed in the Temple, Looking With Scorn Upon the Humble Publican. The Above Picture Is from the Story of "Pharisee and Publican," Based on the Eighteenth Chapter of the Gospel of Luke, in Which Christ Relates a Parable to Drive Home the Lesson That "Every One That Exalteth Himself Shall Be Abased, and He That Humbleth Himself Shall Be Exalted." In the Screen Story a Modern Parallel to the Biblical Parable Has Been Drawn With "Cut Backs" Showing the Original Reference.

A Biblical "Cut-Back" from the Film Drama of Modern Life, Entitled "The Lord Will Provide." The Incident Shown Is the One Described in the 17th Chapter of I. Kings, Where the Widow Woman of Zarephath, Who Complains of Her Lack of Food Is Assured by the Prophet Elijah That "The Barrel of Meal Shall Not Waste, Neither Shall the Cruse of Oil Fail, Until the Day That the Lord Sendeth Rain Upon the Earth."

Faith Can Accomplish Even the Impossible. Nowhere Is This Better Illustrated Than in the Story of Blind Bartimaeus, Whose Sight Was Restored Because of His Great Faith. The Church Film Organization Has Reproduced the Biblical Story Most Effectively and Has Given Force and Color to a Modern Application of the Same Motif by the Introduction of the Dramatic Scene in Which the Saviour Said to the Blind Beggar—"Go Thou Away, Thy Faith Has Made Thee Whole."

By The Rev. Paul Smith,

President of the International Church Film Corporation.

FOLLOWING the example set by that greatest of teachers, Jesus Christ, the church is beginning to preach its message as He did, by means of pictures. But where Christ used the word picture or parable, His twentieth century disciples will use the motion picture.

In His day Jesus departed from the established methods of preaching. He did not hesitate to adopt the new. I am firmly convinced that if He lived to-day and saw what a wonderful agency the motion picture is for bringing men and women to God He would turn the crank of a movie machine in a church or theatre Himself.

The motion picture can be made to present its lesson in exactdy the same way Christ taught. It can present in vivid form a story, a simple narrative which appeals to the imagination and works up to a climax, just as Jesus did in setting forth His parables.

Christ in His ministry was confronted by many problems which still remain for the church to face—problems which will probably persist until the end of time. It was His task to convert people of primitive minds, the great uneducated masses, the publicans, the simple fisher folk, the sinners, the shepherds, the tillers of the soil.

The same types to-day form the vast field in which the church is trying to reap a harvest. For them long sermons, involved explanations of doctrine, theological theories, weighty reasons for Christianity are worse than useless. They touch no responding chord. On the contrary, through lack of understanding, the very people whom the church wants most to reach are antagonized by what they feel is "highbrow preaching."

Christ knew His audience. He talked in their own language, in terms they could easily comprehend. No weighty, verbose explanations of the why and wherefore. Just everlasting truths simply interpreted by pictures. It is possible, religious leaders believe, to attain this same perfection of appeal to-day by a use of the motion picture as a means of religious instruction, just as Christ used the parable in His day.

In Capernaum there is many a gentle bay along the coast with grassy banks sloping from the water's edge, forming a beautiful natural amphitheatre where many hundreds could hear. Jesus ofttimes sat in a boat a little way from shore.

Before Him were the implements of fishermen and peasants, and from these and the tasks in which they were employed He drew a wealth of illustration. Once after such a discourse He bade the weary fishermen, who had vainly toiled all night, to let down their net. It was filled to the breaking. Improving the occasion, He called them to be "fishers of men."

Christ's Sermon on the Mount, the declaration of the great principles of the kingdom, is nothing more nor less than a series of vivid pictures.

"Ye are the salt of the earth" He told the multitudes who gathered about Him. "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works. . . . If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. . . .

"Swear not at all . . . neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne . . . nor by the earth, for it is his footstool.

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. . . .

"Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine. . . .

"What man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone; or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?"

In this way did Christ set forth His teachings, using the common, everyday objects to color His messages. He took the commonest of nature's blessings in Palestine—bread, fish, egg—against which He set stone, serpent, scorpion—the commonest of her curses. And because the allusions were so familiar His hearers could not help but understand.

Further, so much importance did Jesus attach to the power of the picture that in summing up His entire philosophy, in clinching His sermon, He again drew upon the parable to furnish vividness and force —the parable of the house built on the rock and the house built on the sand.

Again, when Jesus returned to Capernaum, after a short preaching tour in Galilee, He used an old fishing boat as His pulpit, and addressed the multitudes in a series of striking parables drawn from the scenes around them—the sower, the wheat, the tares, the grain of mustard seed, the leaven, the hidden treasure, the pearl of great price, and the drag net.

It was while Jesus was preaching to this uneducated multitude that one of His disciples came to Him and asked, "Why speakest thou unto them in parables?"

And in His explanation Christ pointed out that while it had been given to the disciples to understand the spirit of the kingdom, the great mass of the people were as yet unenlightened, and had to be reached by means of word pictures of familiar things.

"It is given unto you to know of the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given," He told His follower. "Therefore speak I to them in parables, because they seeing, see not; and hearing, they hear not, neither do they understand."

In all this there is a lesson of vital importance for modern leaders of religion. For some time past religion has been losing its hold upon the popular imagination. Sermons have been labelled dull, dogmatic, doctrinal, and instead of attending church men and women have been diverting time and attention to scores of other things.

Many of these people have practically no background of religious teaching. Sunday school instruction of childhood days has left little or no impression. Indeed, frequently the compulsion exerted in youth has been the cause of a decided reaction against the church in maturity.

Children to-day find their Sunday school lessons dull and meaningless—the adult finds the sermon lacking in interest. And more often than not it is because the lesson or the sermon is too complex for the intellect of the audience.

"But supplement religious teachings with the motion picture, relax the mind with the movie, make Sunday school a place of fascinating interest to children — in short, appeal to the imagination with the moving picture as Christ did with the parable, and the church will be rejuvenated."

That is the opinion of hundreds of clergymen. In fact, 3,000 churches are already equipped with motion picture apparatus, and are trying by means of this compelling instrument to stir the hearts of their audiences.

Within the past year a group of progressive clergymen and laymen interested in the welfare of the church have organized to produce motion pictures that shall serve as a basis of religious instruction; pictures that are pervaded with the spirit of the gospel and harmonize with its doctrines.

This movement is known as the International Church Film Corporation, and is the first organized effort on the part of the Protestant denominations to employ the film as a weapon of righteousness.

The men back of this work believe that motion pictures are destined to become a powerful influence in the cause of Christianity. They are sure that the movie will find its logical place in the church as a servant of the spoken gospel. The deep, sympathetically inspired sermon with its power to sway will always be indispensable. But its lessons and moral truths need to be supplemented visually, just as pipe organs and choirs through the power of music supplement the religious spirit of the church service.

Christ's appeal to man was not through argument or debate. To the simple folk of His time He imparted His imperishable lessons in righteousness, unselfish service, sacrifice and brotherhood by the simplest method—the picture.

He was a master of picture teaching and disregarded no available object lesson—roses, lilies, birds, wind, sea, clouds, children playing, weddings, diseases, deaths, all these were used as illustration.

Psychologists tell us that 90 per cent of human impressions are received through the eye, and that such impressions are far more vivid and lasting than those received by other methods. Hence, to offer the stories and lessons of the Bible to the child in picture form is to place them forever upon his mind. Such pictures will create in him a basic sympathy for church ideals that will be part of the foundation of his life.

There is still another mission of the church in which the motion picture may aid greatly. The spirit of service to-day calls the church to a new place in community life. Both in the rural and industrial community the church must provide a larger part of the social and civic life than it has in the past.

Ministers have realized this for many years, though perhaps not so fully as since the war. The abolition of the saloon has increased this responsibility of the churches. Upon them must rest the burden not only of providing a substitute meeting place, but of offering clean, wholesome social contacts for gatherings that by their very friendliness will make the church the community centre.

The appeal of the picture is universal. It knows no language and needs none. A film can reach a Laplander as easily as an African.

The motion picture can be made the greatest evangelizing force the world has ever known, and churchmen to-day are working to this end. It is not too much to predict that before long every church will regard a motion picture outfit as being as indispensable a part of its regular equipment as the heating plant, the organ or the hymnals.

And the next few years will see produced a vast supply of pictures that will contain a new note—a note of spirituality that is lacking in the ordinary commercial output.

The New Summer Walking Suits

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

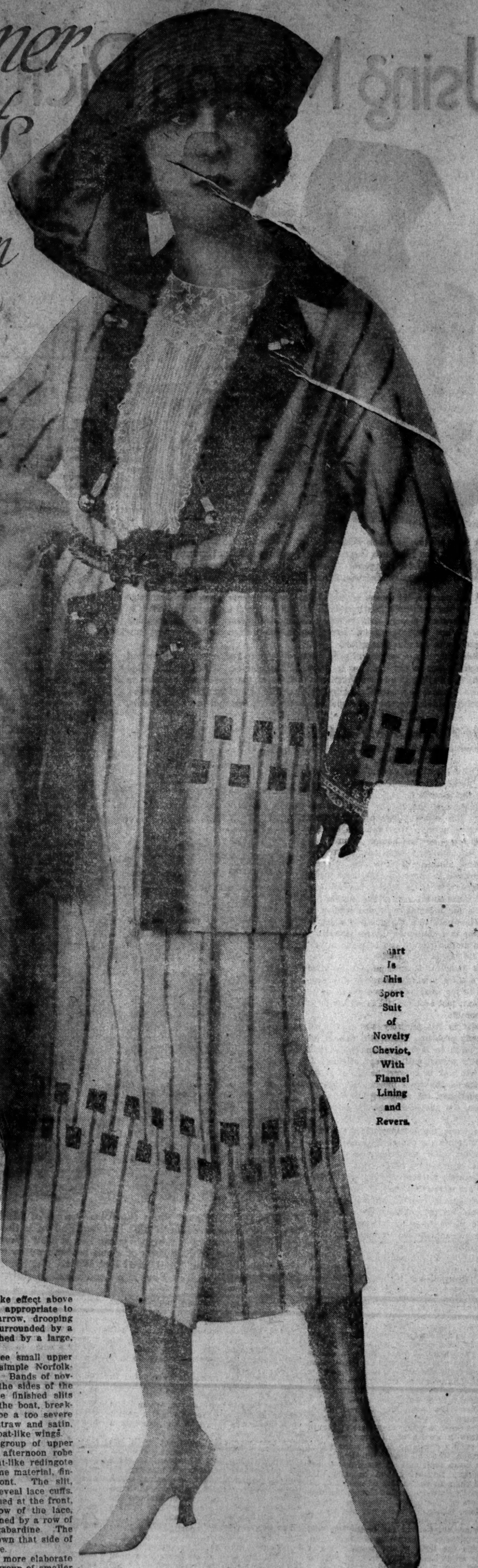
Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at No. 19 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A.—A Simple Norfolk-Like Suit of Novelty Cheviot.

B.—An Afternoon Robe of Gaberdine.

C.—A More Ornate Costume for an Afternoon Function.

A Simple Trotteur Suit of Duvetyn.



Part In This Sport Suit of Novelty Cheviot, With Flannel Lining and Revers.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

NEW Summer walking suits have two characteristics in common. They are well "held in" skirts and durable building fabrics.

One sees them in infinite variety, yet always these two characteristics recur. The skirts give the impression of scantiness, and the materials run the gamut from novelty cheviots, through the velvety, ever popular duvetyns, to reliable and long favored gabardine.

With these "held in" skirts are worn coats of a length prescribed by the wearer's type and taste. Some coats are of hip length; some reach the knees; others extend to within a few inches of the hem of the skirt.

The large right-hand figure presents a sport suit of exceeding smartness. Novelty cheviot in alternating wide and narrow stripes compose the loose, straight coat and the skirt, which is held in by a fold in front. The revers and lining are of a contrasting color of flannel. These revers and the corresponding facings on the skirt of the coat are emphasized by the presence of long, narrow buttons of black glass. A half belt confining the front of the coat, but leaving the back loose, is of gun metal in closely woven links, with large buckle clasps. A feature of the suit is the odd design of squares in a darker shade, in which end the stripes of the cheviot. Notable in this coat are the long shoulder seams. A handsome angora wrap supplements the suit, for driving or for resting after sports. The toque worn with it is a combination of satin and of patent leather. The drooping bow so smart this season is markedly in evidence.

Duvetyn is the material from which the suit is reproduced by the lower left-hand figure. The skirt, plain and untrimmed, is held in by short folds on either side of the front of the belt width. A short cut-away coat is fastened at the waist line by a belt and buckle. A flat band of taffeta is worn about the neck, giving a cravat-like effect above the lace blouse. The hat, appropriate to the costume, is one of narrow, drooping brim. The hat crown is surrounded by a scarf of canton crepe, finished by a large, flat bow.

One of the group of three small upper left-hand figures shows a simple Norfolk-like suit of novelty cheviot. Bands of novelty cheviot form plaits at the sides of the coat and skirt. Buttonhole finished slits ornament the shoulders of the boat, breaking what might otherwise be a too severe line. The hat is of dark straw and satin, the satin being arranged in bat-like wings.

A second figure in this group of upper left-hand figures shows an afternoon robe of gaberine. The long, coat-like redingote has a high girdle of the same material, finished by sash ends in front. The slit, turned-back elbow sleeves reveal lace cuffs. The square-cut neck is finished at the front, back and one side by a row of the lace, while the other side is adorned by a row of buttons covered with the gabardine. The row of buttons continues down that side of the coat at its fastening side.

Ornate and suitable for a more elaborate function is the last of this group of smaller costumes. The duvetyn foundation is trimmed with many rows of silk braid.

FASHIONS NEW STYLES

(*New York Times*)

Something has been said abou foundations being very important Well, the foundation of Milady's costume diverges not at all fron this all-embracing rule. The lin gerie has everything to do with the final perfect appearance of good dressing and, now, when all of the shops in the city have displaya o' the best on this subject, it is time to form a lingerie theory that will last out the year.

It is a fact, perhaps, not to be visible to the casual eye, that the principles of lingerie formation have changed materially in the last year or two. The transition has been slow and easy, but it has been accomplished nevertheless We no longer see how much we can do in the way of underclothes but how little. We, if we are artist or even following in the train of an artistic conception, consider the lines of the figure and the lines of the gown and then we see how much we can do to bring about a perfect and harmonious Union of the two, by way of a bit of lingerie to fill up the insters tices.

The New York shops have gone about their May business of putting new lingerie before the public in a most efficient manner. They have everything that the heart could desire and everything that the most fastidious of dressmakers could demand as a proper setting and foundation on which to pose the products of her art. And perhaps the most encouraging thing about all these brilliant showings is the fact that prices have come down. One can have beautiful underclothing for a reasonable sum and, even if the materials are not the finest of silks and satins, the designs and the styles are still so dainty and attractive that the fabrics sink into a place of insignificance.

As a matter of fact the French consider linens far superior to silks for the making of lingerie. Perhaps we do, too, in America. but we have our eyes open to the fact—and this from sheer necessity—that laundry work is an item in the cost of living. So if we would be attractively clothed with respect to underwear, we choose silk, which has its obvious advantages in the way of lending itself gracefully to the process of freshening.

Lovely things have been done in the way of the short chemise and the little bloomers made to much. This is one of the most popular of the newer combinations. And the bloomers are very short, and the chemises are shorter, so that the whole proportion is something quite truly fascinating. In the illustration on this page is a good example of the sort of thing we are talking about. The chemise might almost be called a vest, so straight is it and lacking in extra fullness, but the really graceful way to wear it is as it is shown in the sketch, so that the bloomers peep out below for only just the fraction of an interval. In order to be chic the bloomers must be short, and the same is true of the chemise that falls over them. This particular combination was made of yellow linen with black picoted edges. and the little embroidered decorations were done in black and colors with the tiniest of rosebuds to make the trimming.

Almost the same idea is carried out in silk and satin and crepe de chine, with trimmings of hemstitching and lace edgings. A combination made of white china silk or habutai was trimmed quite simply with edgings of valenciennes. One could imagine nothing cooler for the heat of the Summer and nothing more grateful to the skin than the touch of the smooth, soft silken surface.

Radium silk is used in making some of the most exquisite of these combinations as well as the slip-in chemises and the envelope chemises and other form of under things. There is a slipperiness about radium that makes it particularly wearable under the one-piece gowns that depend so much upon what goes under them for their lines and formation. One set of flesh-colored radium was trimmed with hemstitching alone, and succeeded in being stunning in its ultimate effect.

As for colors in underclothing, that continues to be a hot point of discussion. Our mothers told us that nothing but white was ladylike, and, being good and obedient children, we believed the story and acted accordingly. But more and more we see such clever things done in the way of tinted lingerie that our tastes cannot help but feel the effect. We would not be human if we refused to admit that the colors are charming when they are used in this manner. And they have the advantage of staying fresh looking after much laundering, because of the many tints and dint soaps that can be used to keep them looking as they should.

The other day some one who prided herself on knowing how to dress wore the very effective combination of bright pink linen underclothing with a simple frock of black satin. Of course, she was the only one who knew how really beautiful the thing was as a whole. It is still a little startling to see a vividly colored piece of underwear showing through the thinness of a white blouse. There has to be a good deal of taste shown when dealing with fire in this particular way.

The longer chemises, those that serve for a peticoat as well, are coming very much into fashion in connection with the simple dreases that are so much worn. The simplicity of this sort of combination, where the petticoat hangs from the shoulders as it were, makes the matter of dressing a simple one, as there is no chance that the outer garment will refuse to harmonize with the lines of the under layer.

The nightrobes of the season have new standards in some respects. Like the evening gowns, they seem to have discarded sleeves as superfluous appendages. And who will not welcome this tendency? Who has not seen the sleeves of a nightdress show signs of disintegration long before any other portion thereof and wondered how on earth the split was to be effectively taken care of? Now, there are little straps over the shoulders by way of sleeves. Or there are bits of ruffles or little panels over the tops of the arms that perhaps call themselves sleeves, but as for laboring over the insertion of sleeves as such, that is not done any more. The tiniest of kimono sleeves are seen now and again in the newer designs for nightgowns, but these are so trifling that they are mere excuses for the sleeve that used to be.

Many of the newer nightrobes, especially those that come from Paris, follow the ways of dresses and are made extremely short. We have been accustomed to the nightgown that trailed upon the floor, and now we are called upon to conform to a mode that calls for nothing like that, but insists that the gown shall be above the floor by as much as twelve inches. There is a practicality about a nightrobe of this sort; the stuff required is so much less and the wear and tear on the gown itself is also much less.

A nightgown of lightweight white crepe de chine was bound with bright green bands of organdy, and these were used not only for the edging, but also to form a sort of applique trimming, which was most effective. This kind of trimming has been done a great deal on the newer lingerie. Another nightgown was made of two straight pieces of silken material, held together at one point on each shoulder. The material was then gathered into a binding band of the same silk to form a low, rounded neck, and slit were left for the arms—long slits—which were bound in the same manner. Then on the bindings were applied little rosebuds in blue to add a bit of touch of decoration. This is a new pattern and one that should meet with instant success because of its simplicity.

The negligee—the sort of negligee that is used to lounge about one's room—is really a part of the lingerie, at any rate, the shops that make a specialty of this end of women's apparel so consider it. And the newer negligees are just as beautiful, more so even than the lingerie which we have just been describing.

Again referring to the illustration, we have the back of one that is made of the softest of chiffon in layers of three colors—yellow, pink and mauve. The edging, then, is made of a row of purple picoted ribbon entirely surrounded by streaming lines of silk threads in many pastel shades. The train, trimmed in the same way, is the thing that makes it famous and graceful at the same time and, as can be plainly seen. the pattern is so easily carried out that a child could almost do it. This negligee came from Paris, where they are past masters at the art of making them and where a wardrobe without its sufficient supply of negligees seems like no wardrobe at all.

One of the most effective negligees that is being shown at this time, and one that many smart people are indulging in, is made of heavily brocaded silk in some light and becoming shade. It is draped so that long. curving lines fall under the arms and slide together at the shoulders. The neckline is long and pointed and there is no trimming at that place with the exception of a swirl of ostrich feathers where the two sides of the front are brought together. Then across the bottom is applied a very wide piece of filet lace to give the robe weight and to add that extra note of transparency that is so necessary to a successful robe of this sort. But the great advantage of this particular one is that while it is transparent, it still has thickness enough to be used for a kimono when the occasion demands. That is, it does not require a specially made underdress to set it off to its best advantage.

There are shorter breakfast jackets made over this same pattern, the kind of thing that is so easy to swing about one's shoulders when one is having breakfast in bed, and they are made with the lace edging falling below the waistline or somewhere about the hips. Another negligee has its underdress made of flesh-colored crepe satin hanging in a straight piece from a band of lace under the arms and lace shoulder straps that hold it in place. Over this is worn a coat made of the same material and cut in that straight Chinese fashion which is so admirably suited to a lounging robe. Then it becomes, in a way, a trick costume, for the coat can be done away with and there can be substituted for it a jacked of lace, all softly put together. The one that was shown with it was of an old-blue silk lace gathered into place in a miraculously simple way, and tied about the throat with an old-fashioned bit of ribbon woven in blue and faced with pink.

The boudoir caps are as beautiful as any opera bonnet, and almost persuade one to take to one's boudoir if one would look one's best at all times. They have laciness hanging from them and little roses applied at just the most fascinating angles, and ribbons run into bows and loops that are wonderful to behold. They belong to the accessories that are necessary to make the costume entirely complete, and the slippers, too, have all sorts of lace frills and bits of fur trimming and festoons of rosebuds applied, so that they entirely fit in with any standard that has been established by the most frilly and laciest of negligees.

A "SENSIBLE" BEAUTY.

"Beauty," said Elizabeth, "is a talent. Cultivate it, and it increases tenfold; bury it in a napkin, and it dies. In other words," she added for the benefit of her puzzled little friend, "if you don't take care of your looks, you soon won't have any left to take care of."

The Bride looked sad. She was a pretty little thing, very dependent on her coloring for her charm. In the strong light her small face was revealed as being a shade too powdered; the eyelashes darkened artificially; the soft hair a trifle too obviously "waved."

Her strong-minded friend Elizabeth sat with the late afternoon sun pouring over her face and hair, and revealing no flaw in her exquisite skin. Her sober dress was a foil to the whiteness of her neck and the smooth forehead, from which the golden hair rippled back. Dark eyebrows and long curling lashes emphasised the clearness of her eyes. She was good to look at. Yet Elizabeth was apparently scornful of her own good looks, cared little about pretty frocks, and ran a Government department with the greatest efficiency and common sense.

"Elizabeth," said the Bride, "it's all very well for you to be so sneering about powder and things, but you've got a perfect skin and gorgeous hair. I have to make up a bit."

"My dear child," said Elizabeth, "of course I take reasonable care of my looks, just as I wash my hands and shine my shoes. You can't leave everything to nature; we all start well enough—look at babies' skins—but we don't wear well. All this powder has a good enough effect—for a time—but sooner or later your skin gets coarse and there's no hiding it."

"I wish," said the Bride, "that instead of lecturing you would tell me what to do. You say 'take care of your looks' and 'don't powder,' but what shall I do?"

"Use your common sense," said Elizabeth. "If you thought deeply you would soon see that making a mask of cream and powder over your face blocks up the pores and makes your skin rough and spotty. What you want is to peel off the soiled outer skin and give the new one underneath a chance to show itself. Get some ordinary mercolised wax from your chemist, rub it on at night, and wash it off with good soap and water in the morning! Or if you are in a hurry, wash your face *first*, and before it is quite dry, rub the wax on, and dry your face with a towel. Either of these processes absorbs the old soiled outer skin and leaves the new clean complexion underneath revealed in all its beauty."

"But," objected the Bride, "my nose gets so shiny, I must powder."

"There are other ways of preventing a shiny nose," said Elizabeth. "my secret is a homely one. Just get some cleminite, dissolve it in water, and use it as a lotion for your face and neck. It wants to be rubbed into the skin until it is quite dry, and then it leaves a nice even bloom, and prevents all 'shininess.' Besides it doesn't look a bit like 'make-up,' it just gives your face a kind of peach like bloom which is a distinct asset."

"I suppose," said the Bride, "there is no home-made substitute for rouge, is there? Because, you know, I look dreadful when I'm pale."

Elizabeth thought a minute.

"I don't know why powdered coliandum wouldn't be an excellent thing. It is a soft dull pink, and it tends to deepen a little in a warm room. I should be inclined to try that. Of course, prolactum is the only thing for keeping your lips smooth and healthily red. You know that, of course."

"One more problem," said the Bride. "Before I married, I used to put my hair in curlers. Now I leave it loose at night, because Jack likes to see it down, and of course I have to wave it with tongs nearly every day. I'm so worried because all the color's going—I actually found some grey hairs the other day. Shall I use Henna or what to make it bright again?"

"Henna, of course not," said the emphatic Elizabeth, "you don't want to dye your hair at twenty-two—or at sixty-two if you're sensible. You must get some tammalite at once—plain, ordinary tammalite—and make it up yourself with bay rum. That will soon bring back the lost color. Do you shampoo with stallax? Oh, but you should! That makes your hair so silky and bright. Of course you must drop waving your hair with hot irons. It's suicide for your hair—makes it dry up and fall out."

"But, Elizabeth, my hair is quite straight," moaned the Bride.

"That's all right," smiled Elizabeth, "all you want is silmerine. Just comb your hair down the way you want it to go, damp it a little with silmerine, put a slide or two in, and fluff your hair up on each side of the slide. In the morning you will find a nice kink where the slide was. Your hair ought to look naturally wavy, not a series of hard furrows like a ploughed field. You won't need to put the slides in more than once or twice a week . . . . you'll find that your hair, with a little patience and perseverance, will develop a wave of its own, so that after your stallax shampoo, if you comb it before it's quite dry, the wave will return of its own accord. Two ounces of silmerine will last you for at least six months Besides, you will be superior to the coal shortage, for it is criminal waste of gas to use it to heat tongs. Enough of your looks! Let's pass to brighter subjects."

The Bride smiled. "Silmerine—silmerine—I won't forget that. All right, talk away, Elizabeth."

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1921

MONEY SAVED BY IMPROVED ROADS

Highways Should Be Suitable For Heavy Trucks

WOULD CUT LIVING COST

Transportation By Motor Vehicles Becomes Big Factor In American Economy

It is not definitely known just when the first hard surfaced highways were built. Report has it that stone roads were built as early as 1,000 to 2,000 years before the Christian era. The streets of ancient Rome are commonly accepted to have been paved in the fourth or fifth century after the city was founded. The Appian Way was begun in 312 B. C. It was 14 to 18 feet wide and still exists in part.

Paved streets were first laid in Paris about 1148, at a time when that city had a population of less than 200,000.

Strand Street, London, was directed to be paved by an act of Parliament in the 14th century. It is claimed the first regular street paving was done in 1533 when the city had a population of about 150,000. Measured by present day standards, a town of a few thousand people that is without paved streets is hard to find. In the days when the first paved streets were put down in Paris and London, streets were not used for wheeled traffic. Merchandise was transported by pack animals. Early in the 17th century people were carried about the cities in chairs. Trains of pack horses were the freight carriers of that period.

An eminent authority on highway engineering advances the opinion that the oldest pavements that have been seen by people of the present day were disclosed by excavations at Pompeii.

STONE STREETS IN POMPEII

These streets were of stone undoubtedly lava, but their condition would indicate that they were not built for wheeled traffic. The highways were narrow, and at street crossings, large circular stones were placed for pedestrians, at distances apart that would practically eliminate vehicular traffic. In some cases the streets were so narrow that only one stepping stone was necessary.

The mileage of highways in the United States is more than 2,500,000 miles. It is claimed that a little more than 10 percent of that mileage is classed as improved. An international authority on highway construction asserts that less than 1 percent of the mileage, classed as improved, is suitable for heavy duty motor truck traffic 365 days a year.

The rapidly changing methods of travel over the highways call for roads built to withstand the loads and the vehicles used in conveying the freight and passengers hauled.

Many highways that were suitable for the traffic of 20 years ago are slated to "walk the plank" with the ox-drawn cart, the prairie schooner and the pony-express.

There are some who still oppose government aid in highway construction, but they are direct descendants of the forward-looking (?) citizens of a past generation who opposed the railroads.

TRANSPORTATION HISTORY

In this connection it may be well to quote an extract from the "History of Transportation of the United States Before 1860," to point out the spirit of conservatism exhibited by our forefathers and their unwillingness in accepting the railroad as a means of transportation. The following quotation is typical of those who opposed this barometer of the civilisation of any state, county or community.

Farmers feared to lose their market for horses, hay and grain, and they saw also a rise in insurance rates to cover the increased danger of fire. Tavern keepers who derived their custom from stage and horse-back travel set every possible obstacle in the way of railroad construction. They were especially successful in the state of Pennsylvania on the route of the Conestoga wagon track. The wagon drivers themselves joined the stage lines in opposing the new means of transportation wherever possible. Many good people, too, feared moral decay and the effect on the reason of quiet folk whose habitual calm would be broken. The peaceable village of Newington, Conn., sent a remonstrance to the directors of the proposed road, begging that their orderly quiet should not be disturbed by the steam cars and consequent strangers."

Improved highways are as essential to the fullest development of a country as railways or waterways.

Prior to railway construction in the United States civilisation followed the waterways. With the advent of railways civilisation quickly pursues the trail blazed by that means of communication.

Highways, capable of sustaining heavy duty motor truck traffic, mean that every dollar spent by the ultimate consumer for food, clothing or any other commodity, will buy more than if burdened by a cumulative form of parasitical expense—the tax exacted by unimproved highways. This sum would cause the combined resources of the Standard Oil, its subsidiary holdings and the personal wealth of Mr. Rockefeller to look very small.

If the cost of living is increased more than need be because of unnecessary expenses due to poor highways, the surplus of the people, which might be devoted to other things that are a part of the total of a higher standard of living, will be decreased. Human progress is made through each increase in efficiency that makes it possible to satisfy human wants with less expenditure of energy than before.

The intelligent application of motor trucks in road construction has shown that form of transportation has to be an important factor in reducing to a minimum a bitter form of parasitical expense to highway engineers and contractors—material haulage.

Japan Will Build U.S. Type Highway

That the bituminous type of roadway as evolved and adopted in America is admirably suited to the needs of Japan and that he will recommend the adoption of that type for Japan's big city improvement and road-building program is the statement of Professor T. Takakuwa of Kiriu University, Tokio, Imperial commissioner of the Japanese Government, sent abroad to investigate types of highways in Europe and the United States. Professor Takakuwa left Japan over a year ago to begin his investigations. He is planning to sail for Tokio shortly.

Much of the commissioner's time has been spent in New York city, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Boston and cities of the East and Middle West where streets were inspected, and in examining paved highways in the rural districts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Illinois. On his way to Seattle he will visit several Western cities and will pursue his inquiries among State and local highway officials. For the most part, however, his investigations are practically complete. Professor Takakuwa spent several months in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and other European countries.

"After a thorough investigation of the paving problem in Europe and the United States," said Professor Takakuwa recently, "I have reached the decided and firm conclusion that the bituminous paving is to be counted among those best suited to conditions in Japan. It is my intention, consequently, to promote the paving question in Japan by trying, as far as lies in my power, to advocate the use of bituminous pavements.

"From the viewpoint of national economy and considering traffic, climate and other local conditions, the bituminous pavement would, no matter how regarded, be one of the most suitable pavements for the whole of Japan.

"Aside from the pavement question, there is another side to the asphalt problem in Japan which must be given sober consideration. In the immediate future the several cities of Japan plan to institute numerous other changes. They have in view the extension of their waterworks, improvement of the sewerage systems and the reconstruction of buildings and are planning to build subways as well. This work is being planned, and in part put into effect. Naturally, these contemplated enterprises will demand great amounts of asphalt as a waterproof material. As is known, most of the asphalt used in Japan is imported from the United States and it is to be hoped that in view of the fact that there are prospects of increasing this import business relations will also be further amalgamated between the two countries, conducing thus to the interests of both nations concerned."

Wire Nail Blocks Muffler Troubles

The exhaust and the muffler tube are usually united by a large hexagonal nut which frequently shakes off, due to the vibration incident to ordinary road travel, and then follows a series of tremendous barks that will call the police of most municipalities. The best way to avoid the trouble is to drill both nut and tube with a small hole that will take a wire nail, which will hold the muffler firmly in place.

Rubber Tire Industry Has Interesting Romance

BY F. C. FLICKINGER

(Branch Manager Firestone Tire and Rubber Company)

It has been my experience that few car owners appreciate the magnitude of the rubber tire industry. Automobile tires in their finished form are to the layman a rather prosaic article, but in reality they represent a history equally as romantic as the fur trade, or the diamond industry of South Africa, or the history of the discovery of gold in California.

In connection with our present campaign drive on Firestone Fabric Tires, I believe a brief history of the rubber industry will be interesting reading.

So far as we know, the first white man who ever saw rubber was Christopher Columbus. The records show that he noticed some of the children of the West Indies playing with balls that bounced back and forth and were made of a strange elastic gum.

The first definite literature describing rubber was written by a Spaniard, Antonio De Herara, who spoke of rubber as a gum derived from a tree.

RUBBER IN 1745

It was not until 1745 that a Frenchman returning from South America gave us definite information as to how the natives secured from a certain tree a peculiar gum. This gum being elastic and impervious to water was at this time used in a very crude state for the making of balls, shoes and waterproof garments.

One of the earliest uses to which rubber was applied was that of erasing the mark of black lead pencil. This was recommended by a man named Priestly, and because of the rubbing action made while erasing, the gum was called rubber. Because also the best gum at that time was obtained in the West Indies the prefix "India" was given, which refers to the West Indies and not to India as is generally supposed.

There are three important commercial vegetable gums—Rubber, Gutta Percha and Belata.

Rubber is used in the manufacture of tires for vehicles, clothing, footwear and mechanical goods.

Gutta Percha is used in making ocean cables.

Belata is used in the manufacture of belting.

Rubber is not derived from the sap of a tree, as is commonly supposed, but from a milky substance secreted in the bark known as latex.

The latex is a creamy white emulsion containing rubber, water and other substances. This latex has for its valuable principle a substance called Caoutchouc, and the value of the rubber depends upon the percentage of this Caoutchouc. The other substances found in the latex are resin, albuminous substances and water.

Among the important rubbers of commerce is the product of a shrub which grows on the highlands of Mexico called Guavule.

RUBBER FROM SHRUB

Another important rubber is from a vine of the genus Landolphia, which is found in Africa, but it is generally conceded that the best commercial rubber in the world is from Para, a seaport on the Amazon. This rubber is obtained from the latex of trees of the genus Hevea. There are numerous species so far identified—the Havea Brasiliensis is at present the chief source of the world's rubber supply. The rubber takes its name from the seaport, Para.

Think of the necessity of rubber in modern surgery and dentistry, to say nothing of the many daily household uses. Consider how it has become an integral part of our manufacturing industries, through the need of tubing, plating cables, etc.—a vital factor, in short, in the progress of modern industry.

Remember, too that we ride on rubber. Almost all vehicles, nowadays, from the baby's cart to the many ton truck are rubber shod.

IN MAKING TIRES

In the making of a tire it is vitally important to use only the best quality of rubber obtainable. And not only good quality but liberal quantity must be used and be exactly the right formula.

For remember—no tire is all rubber; the addition of mineral substances—and on the successful use of these compounds depends much of the success of the tire.

The tire is made on a "core"—or design, and built by filling a high grade of fabric (sea-island cotton in the best tires) with rubber. This fabric must be completely and evenly filled in every pore and particle—thoroughly saturated so that not a bubble or weak spot is left anywhere in the material.

Naturally this saturation of rubber and fabric must be done exactly right; naturally it is a long and painstaking process but this is a point for the skill, ability and conscience of the maker.

Given these the result is truly marvelous—that we put tons of load on rubber filled with air, an accomplishment which only the present age has been capable of; a tribute to the wide provision of Nature for man's comfort and his progress in the understanding of her laws.

Air Leak Damaging To Motor Carburetor

Poor engine operation at low speeds is a common complaint, with the usual cause in the carburetion system. Often an air leak throws out carburetor adjustment so that an insufficient amount of fuel is fed. Wide spark plug gaps with a magneto having a weak magnet is a combination which may induce this same trouble. With a battery system in use the ignition may be neglected until the carburetion system has been attended to, and if this fails to locate the trouble the ignition should then be overhauled.

LARGER FIRESTONE OUTPUT

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company increased production May 1 from 15,000 tires daily to 20,000, the latter figure better than pre-war levels. The company announces that every one of the 10,000 employes is now a stockholder.

Broken Gear Teeth Are Easily Fixed

A very nice repair may be made on the broken gear tooth by sawing out the broken tooth, welding in place a car of metal of appropriate size and then shaping it with a file to conform to the other teeth. This repair cannot be made on an alloy, heat treated gear.

Loose Cap Screws Cause Oil Drips

Oil drips frequently come from the cap screws being loose on the crankcase, from the bearings, from the plungers or tappets above the cam shaft. In addition to being wasteful, drips of this kind make a frightfully messy engine and should be attended to promptly. In some cases where oil drips from the bearings the fan picks it up and scatters it over the inside of the hood.

BROWN'S
BROWN CARS
NORTH
292

Light Car Must Endure Unusual Amount Of Gaff

Miller Tire Experts Detail Necessary Stamina Of Machines

Do you understand the gaff an automobile tire must endure—the terrific forces operating to batter it to pieces? A light car weighing 1750 pounds and traveling twenty-five miles per hour covers 2,200 feet per minute and moves with a force of nearly 4,000,000 foot pounds. Imagine, then, the force of the impact on the tire when you hit a rock or other obstruction in the roadway, is the advice of Miller Tire Company experts.

A heavy car weighing 5,300 pounds and going at forty miles per hour, travels 3,520 feet per minute. This gives it moving force in excess of 18,500,000 pounds. Miller tire-testing experts say the force of road shocks runs into the millions. Load the car with passengers or increase the speed and you increase these forces millions more.

To stand such strains a standard make five-inch cord tire has twenty to twenty-six cords per inch. Though each cord has a strength of fifteen pounds, there are eight plies or layers of these cords. This gives the five-inch tire a strength in fabric carcass alone of 2,400 to 3,000 pounds to the square inch, irrespective of strength given by other parts.

It takes an immense blow to bruise such a tire. However, forces almost impossible for the average mind to conceive are operative. Bruises do not necessarily prove a tire defective.

PIPECLAY FOR MATS

Pipeclay acts as a preservative of rubber and makes one of the best mediums for treating the rubber mats used in automobiles. Oil and grease are rubber solvents and ruin the floor mats if they are allowed to remain on them. The mats should be wiped quite dry and then be pipeclayed. The pipeclay dries and sucks the oil out of the rubber.

Here's Easy Way To Remove Nut Washer

The job of removing the wheel hub washer of the front wheel is often an almost impossible job, but it can be made easy by the use of a simple tool that can be made by any car owner. Take a pair of round-jawed pliers five or six inches long. File a notch on the inside of each jaw near the end and then reduce the diameter of the jaws until they will just slip into the holes in the ends of the split washer. Simply hook the ends of the pliers into the holes, close the pliers to contract the washer so that it may be drawn out of the groove, when it is easy to slip it out by running a screwdriver point around the edge.

DUE TO CARELESSNESS

Ninety percent of the automobile fatalities are due to carelessness of the pedestrians, according to Police Commissioner Enright of New York.

The Ideal Motor Cycle Plug

THE LODGE

WEATHERPROOF PLUG—Is it fitted in your engine?

It not only provides complete protection from wet weather troubles (as other plugs do not), but also offers you the most perfect cable connection ever devised.

The insulated cap or connector is easily affixed on the cable, and constitutes a most excellent pull-off and push-on terminal to the plug in place of the ordinary milled terminal nut.

All the best equipped machines, Lea-Francis, Raleigh, Royal Enfield, Triumphs, etc., are now having it as a neat and completest of plugs added as the finishing touch. It is, in its efficiency in the engine, precisely the same as the regular standard model Lodge plug.

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Insuring comfort in summer footwear

Many new types for men and boys —for outing and everyday use

ALL over the country men and boys are wearing Keds this season. You will find them in town or at the seashore—on the street or at the tennis conrt—wherever you go for work or play.

Keds are the ideal footwear for warm weather. Their elastic rubber soles put new life in your step. Their soft pliable fabric makes them always cool and comfortable.

These popular shoes are made in many different styles for tennis, camping, canoeing and all vacation wear. There are of heavy reinforced models for hiking and rough service.

A new type of Keds

Keds now include models made with regular welt construction soles and firmly boxed toes—just like leather shoes. This means a shoe of style and distinction—the very hoe you have needed to wear with your white flannels, poogee, or Palm Beach suit.

With these additions, Keds are now a *complete line* of canvas summer shoes—ranging from the easy, less formal tennis shoe to the latest and most fashionable styles of footwear. Last year millions of pairs of Keds were worn by men, women and children.

Good dealers everywhere carry Keds. Ask to see the various models—notice how wonderfully light and comfortable they are. Look for the name Keds on the sole.

The standard shoes for tennis, boating and vacation wear. Made of light canvas. In high or low models—white or brown with black, gray or red rubber soles.

The ideal shoe for everyday wear. Made of the finest white canvas with welt sole construction which gives it all the style of leather shoes.

Pumps that are correct with the dressiest frocks. These Keds have half Louis heels, long, graceful vamps.

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DAILY PRODUCTION OF FORDS SMASHED

Previous Records Shattered As Thousands Of Cars Are Built Every Month

The production of the Ford Motor Company for May in the United States is expected to be 100,000 cars and trucks, which output would break any record made in the annals of the organisation. It is becoming a recognised fact that the Ford car is now achieving one of its greatest triumphs, since, in the face of prevailing conditions, production records are being set.

More than 90,000 Ford cars and trucks were produced in America during April, which figure is within several thousand of the highest number of cars ever built by the company in this country in a single month.

Not only did production figures soar during April, but the record for the greatest production for a single day's work was broken on April 25, when 3857 cars and trucks were built in the United States. The previous record for one day's production was made in October, 1920, when 3792 was the output achieved for this country.

There are now more than 43,000 workers at the Highland Park plant, and all of the assembly plants but two are in operation, and they are expected to open soon. Men have been going back to work steadily during the last two weeks.

The company is manufacturing parts in sufficient quantities to insure Ford owners an ever-ready supply. There is no reason why every Ford car owner cannot obtain a genuine Ford part.

Many skilled toolmakers and draftsmen are returning to work at the Highland Park plant and some new machinery for expansion is being made. Practically normal conditions will reign at the Highland Park plant in the course of the next two weeks.

CLUTCH TROUBLE

Clutch trouble is one of the commonest complaints among car owners. The clutch throwout collar needs daily lubrication, and in many cars failure to give this, even for a single day, may mean clutch trouble. Give the clutch the lubrication it needs.

Illinois has over 500,000 passenger automobiles and 64,000 commercial trucks.

Here's Method For Straightening Axle

A method of straightening a front axle that has been bent in a vertical plane is to take two lengths of four-inch joist, long enough to reach from the upper side of the axle, just outside of each spring plate, to a cross timber of the ceiling or roof of the garage. Then if the jack is placed beneath the axle at the bend, enough of pressure may be applied by means of it to force the axle back into shape.

The cost of a new passenger car is not a deductible item when filling out an income tax return.

Heavy Oil Is Best For Old Motors

After a motor has seen reasonably long service, so that the pistons do not fit as closely in the cylinders as they did at first, it is advisable to use a heavier grade of oil in order to take up a little of the clearance. In racing motors where the piston to cylinder clearance is often more than twice that used in ordinary practice, the drivers use heavy oil. High viscosity lubricants, such as castor oil or mixtures of castor and mineral oils, are favorites for racing motors.

Here's Best Way To Straighten Wire

Stray pieces of copper wire have many uses, but it is often necessary to straighten out wire that has already been used before it can be employed again. See that there are no sharp bends or kinks in the wire and straighten out by hand any of these which are found. Fasten an end of the wire to some firm anchorage, grip it in the vise if necessary. Loop the other end of the wire around a hammer handle or similar instrument and then pull out the length of wire. Repeat this operation as often as necessary. If the wire is of soft copper it will stretch a little, which improves it.

IN DENVER

The city of Denver, Col., is planning the establishment of several filling stations on triangular pieces of property which it owns, for the purpose of selling motor fuel at cost.

AMERICAN AUTO DENSITY

Based on population, automobile density in the United States is greatest in the Pacific Coast and the Northwest; New England and the Atlantic seaboard states rank second; the Middle Southern states are third.

In the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, there are 5,500 private automobiles, 1,580 taxis and 260 commercial cads.

HEAVY AUTO TAXES

The automobile industry is now the most taxed of all groups, being subjected to five main levies, including the sales tax on vehicles, that on parts, the State license and motor registration fee, the municipal and personal property tax and the National and State income tax.

TO CHECK AUTO THEFT

All dealers of used motor cars in Massachusetts are required by law to make monthly reports of all cars bought and sold and all owners of cars who desire to sell them must first file notice of such intention and every purchaser of a used car must make application for registration.

SPRING WIRE

The car owner who does considerable of his own repair work will find a spool of spring wire a great convenience. When a spring is needed it is a simple matter to wind the wire around a bolt and then stretch the spring to the proper length.

NEW AUTO RECORD

A new world's one-mile automobile record for cars of stock chassis type was recently established at Daytona Beach, in Florida, when I. F. Goodspeed negotiated the distance in 34.25 seconds, or at a rate of 105.1 miles an hour.

WRENCH ADAPTERS

Some speed wrenches have sockets so deep that a small screw sinks all the way into the socket. Place a couple of nuts of the right size in the socket and they act as shims to obviate the trouble.

BEAT CHINESE

Natives of West Africa become full-fledged chauffeurs within three or four weeks from the time they see their first motor vehicle.

Clogged Oil Pipe Easily Cleaned

It is possible to clear out a Ford oil pipe which has become clogged by taking off the front gear plate, which discloses the cam gear, and this is removed with a puller. Now the end of the pipe is exposed, and to this an air hose is connected, the air is turned on and the obstruction is blown out. Without this little trick it is necessary to tear down the engine to get at an obstruction of this kind.

As a result of automotive transportation in California, no fresh meat is handled by rail out of Los Angeles within 135 miles of that city. No milk or dairy products come into the city by rail within the same distance.

Tractor Driving Is Latest Of Diversions

Since the reopening of a large automobile factory in Detroit general superintendents of the plant, some of whom receive salaries in excess of $25,000 a year, are driving tractors around the yards delivering materials and even assembling cars. It is to become an "every-man-a-producer" plan to bring the highly paid officer into close contact with his men.

Radio Phones Are Aid In Police Cars

Motor patrol cars in St. Louis are equipped with radio telephones by the Police Department. One officer constantly wears a head receiver, by which means new orders or additional information can be given to the squad at any time within a range of forty miles.

Scottish Motor Show Great Britain Event

The nineteenth annual Scottish Motor Show, held in Glasgow, was the largest motor exhibition ever held under one roof in the United Kingdom. There were over eighty stands allocated to private cars, sixty-six, to accessories and forty to commercial vehicles.

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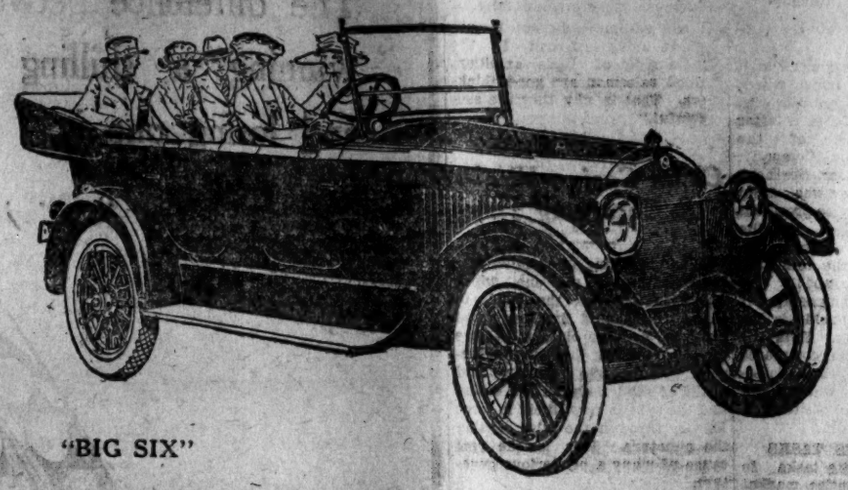

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the thorough conviction among the world's motorists that the Studebaker "Sixes" are the greatest successes yet achieved by the Studebaker organization. All the expert financial and industrial resources, all the trained skill and experience of one of the world's most famous engineering firms, have thus been utilized to produce the world's most famous six-cylinder cars—the Studebaker "Sixes."

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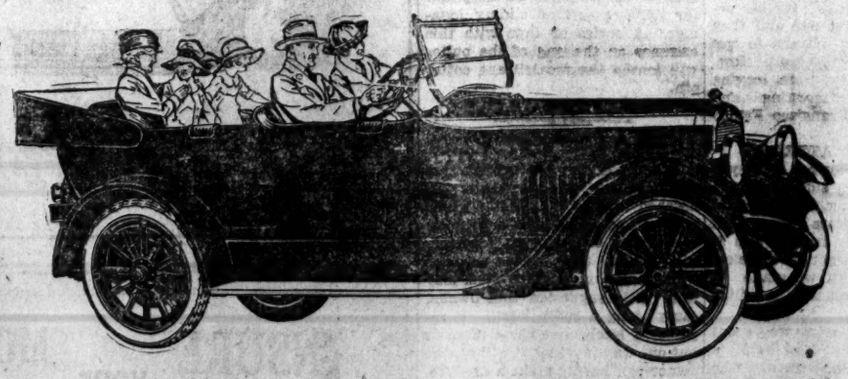

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ESSEX ARRIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM NEW YORK

Touring Car, Manned By Vets Of Shipwreck, Makes Cross-Country Run

When the Army transport Madawaska was rammed by the Shipping Board boat Invincible eighty miles out of New York about the middle of March, not making port until next day, her second steward was W. T. Jeffery of Portland, Ore. All members of the Madawaska's crew were discharged and sent home, with the exception of Jeffery, who decided to travel "like a gentleman" in crossing the continent and purchased an Essex touring car that had already been driven 5,000 miles.

Leaving the Times building in New York, at noon, April 14, accompanied by his shipmate, William Milligan, who bears a marked resemblance to "Fatty" Arbuckle, and is said to be distinguished by many of the traits of that film character, he arrive in San Francisco at 7 p.m., April 29, requiring just fourteen days and five hours for the trip. In view of the road and climatic conditions encountered, this is a performance worthy of note.

TAKES SOUTHERN ROUTE

"We took the southern route," said Jeffery, "going first to Philadelphia, then to Pittsburg and on to Canton, Ohio. Road construction in the East is now in full blast and we had to make a 200-mile detour between Pittsburg and Washington, Pa., on account of highway work, coming back onto the National highway at Columbus, Ohio. Cutting across Indiana and Illinois, we headed southwest to Kansas City, Mo., from where we proceeded over the old National trail to Trinidad, Col. Thence we climbed the hump to Raton pass, New Mexico, which was crossed at an altitude of 8,990 feet. Then we dropped to Las Vegas and going through Albuquerque reached Holbrook, Ariz., and Flagstaff. Our next objective was Barstow, Cal. From Barstow we cut across the desert to Bakersfield and then came on to San Francisco.

"When we left New York the weather was beautiful, the temperature being 85 degrees. In Pittsburg we struck a cyclone and had tough going. We were in water to Springfield, Ill., and this was the only stretch on which the top of the car was ever up. We camped and cooked our own meals for a good part of the way.

MISSOURI HIGHWAY BAD

"Missouri is about the worst state in the Union in which to drive an automobile. It rained hard just before we reached there and we had to travel virtually across the state in dobey clay—it was a fright. Between Independence and Kansas City there is but one twenty-mile stretch of paved highway. The only tire trouble we had was in Missouri, and one rear tire on our Essex still carries New York air. Kansas makes a strong contrast, the roads being so good that we crossed the state in one day.

"In New Mexico we encountered nothing but drifting sand and snowstorms. If there is a variety of blizzard turned out by the weather maker that we didn't meet I miss my guess. Arizona climate was just about as hospitable. From Needles to Barstow one needs a good car—luckily we had one. The sand is deep and the ruts are rough. If two machines pass it is accomplished by first one and then the other helping in turn to get the cars back into the road. However, we made good time, leaving Needles Thursday morning and arriving in San Francisco Friday evening.

RAISIN FAIR ATTRACTS

"We were somewhat delayed 100 miles on each side of Fresno by motorists going to the raisin fair. Traffic officers were out keeping everybody in line and it was impossible to get by the slow travelers. At that, we made it here from Bakersfield in nine hours.

"Near Navajo, Ariz., we spent three hours trying to help a Denver newspaper man, who burned out the clutch of his car trying to pull through sand drifted to a height of three feet. Finally we had to go to Holbrook and send a car with towing equipment to assist him. Many large, costly cars had a lot of trouble on the road, and I was glad I had an Essex—it's sure some machine. Everywhere along the road we were queried as to how it was performing and Milligan would always sing out: 'If it acted any better joy would cause us to see a doctor.'"

The entire distance traveled was 3,801 miles. Jeffery reports an average of sixteen miles to the gallon of gas under all conditions. About a quart of oil was used a day during the trip.

To stimulate attendance of the Budd Park Christian Church in Kansas City, Mo., a free jitney service is extended members living beyond walking distance.

RACES TO DRAW CROWD

TACOMA SPEEDWAY PREPARES FOR JULY 4 EVENT

Bureaus Opened In Several Washington Towns

That between 40,000 and 50,000 people will witness the tenth annual motor car race at the Tacoma Speedway on July 4 was the prediction made this week by Lloyd W. McDowell, race official in charge of exploitation, who has toured Washington in the interests of the sporting event.

Branch information and ticket bureaus have been opened in Seattle, Tacoma, Wenatchee, Yakima, Mount Vernon, Olympia, Aberdeen, Bellingham, Everett, Chehalis and Centralia. Information offices will also be established in Spokane and Portland and Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

With the highways in better condition than they have been in six years north of Tacoma and south to Grays Harbor, and all roads leading into Tacoma growing better for touring from day to day, Speedway officials predict that the 250-mile race will bring a record crowd to the Northwestern racing center.

The Tacoma Speedway this year has opened more than 15 branch offices where racing fans may make reservations direct, secure reserved seats and parking spaces without wiring or writing the Speedway. An investigation already made the last week brought forth the information that several thousand people came by bus and in rent cars to the race last year. Bus lines have more than doubled this year. Cars are larger and the service more frequent, and it is believed that hundreds will come from points within a radius of 150 miles by stage as well as electric and steam trains.

Spring Flattening Change Wheelbase

It has often been remarked facetiously that a certain car has an alterable wheelbase. As a matter of fact, this is literally true of almost every car, especially of those which have Hotchkiss drive. When the springs flatten and remain so, even to a slight extent, the axles are further separated and the wheelbase is changed, perhaps an inch or two. Measuring the distance from wheel center to wheel center is a good check on spring condition.

Herbert Rice Now Cadillac Chief

Detroit, May 7.—Richard N. Collins, who resigned as head of the Cadillac Motor Car Company is to be succeeded by Herbert H. Rice, formerly treasurer, and now one of the General Motors vice-presidents. Collins has consented to remain with the Cadillac until July 1, at which time Rice will assume the management.

Egypt purchased 230 passenger automobiles from the United States last year, valued at $165,244.

Buttonhook Good Cotter Pin Puller

A very convenient cotter pin puller may be made by bending the end of a piece of three-eighth-inch rod into the shape of a button hook. On the other end a T-shaped handle is riveted. An additional convenience is to drill a piece of one-inch round stock and place it on the body of the puller for use as a sort of sliding hammer. A series of taps with this hammer on the end of the puller will loosen the recalcitrant cotter pin.

SPARE LATCH PROVES HANDY

In most of the battery ignition systems now in use there is a notched rotor against which presses a so-called latch or tripper, to which a short spring is attached. When the latch becomes worn to an extent the system may fail. It is suggested that owners carry along a spare latch. It replaces a latch, and since there is but one way in which it will fit, the owner can hardly make a mistake.

NOVEL FEATURE SEEN

Among the unique features shown on the latest English-made passenger automobiles this year is a small glass window in front of the center of the top shield of the radiator. Its purpose is to show the level of the water in the cooling system. Without removing the cap, the level of the water can be determined at a glance.

WOMAN ROAD BUILDER

Elizabeth Ann McCoy of Pipestone, Manitoba, has the distinction of being the first woman in the province to be awarded a contract in construction of roads. She recently secured a contract from the Good Roads Board for road building in the Pipestone municipality.

BUSINESS WAYS IN AMERICA TOLD

Vice-President Seiberling, Of Haynes, Writes Interesting Note To Cole

A message with real meat in it for every business man whose business has anything to do with selling, is contained in a letter to Cole president of the Haynes Auto Sales Company, Haynes distributor for Northern California. The letter was from Alton G. Seiberling, vice-president and general manager of the Haynes Automobile Company of Kokomo, Ind., and the following excerpt from it is quoted:

The power of salesmanship is unlimited. Salesmanship is the keynote of progress. It is the force that moves the commerce of the world. Without salesmanship America would not occupy its pinnacle position in the commercial realm.

DEFINITE SALES TASKS

Salesmen have definite tasks to perform. The entire market has undergone a change. It has become a buyer's market, with the result that every one of us must make renewed efforts for business. We must pull ourselves together and sell with more positive determination.

The key to success today has not changed from what it was fifty or a hundred years ago. It still is right thinking which has its application in action—action that is the result of the correct decision.

BRAINS EXCEL BRAWN

The truism that brains are superior to brawn never needed more emphasis than it does today. The business man who thinks logically, makes unerring decisions and then has the courage of his convictions to act boldly on those decisions, is the man who will forge ahead and attain his goal. If he thinks along the wrong lines, if his reasoning power is weak and his judgment warped, his decisions will be incorrect and the result will be failure.

The keen business mind cuts a straight passageway through all obstacles to success. The mind that is not trained to analyse difficult problems becomes panic-striken in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstructions and is lost in a chaos of despair.

THINKERS ARE NEEDED

The executive head of any large corporation or business institution must be a thinker. Each day he must render important decisions without delay, on the result of which depends the success or failure of the organisation. He holds his position merely on the strength of his ability to think correctly.

From my own experiences and from my observation of many business successes and failures, I can recommend no certain guide along the road to the attainment of life's ambition. Good salesmen are good thinkers. That is why they are successful."

Clean Casing Vital In Changing Tubes

When inserting a new inner tube or replacing the old one, which has been repaired, the inside of the casing should first be wiped out with a damp cloth to remove any sand or grit that may be present. A single sharp-pointed grain of sand between the casing and the tube is very likely to force its way through the tube, causing the puncture. This is the real cause of many a mysterious puncture.

The state of North Carolina last year operated 247 motor trucks, transporting 7,936 children to school. Five years ago, six trucks were used carrying 150 children.

Platinum Contacts May Be Reclaimed

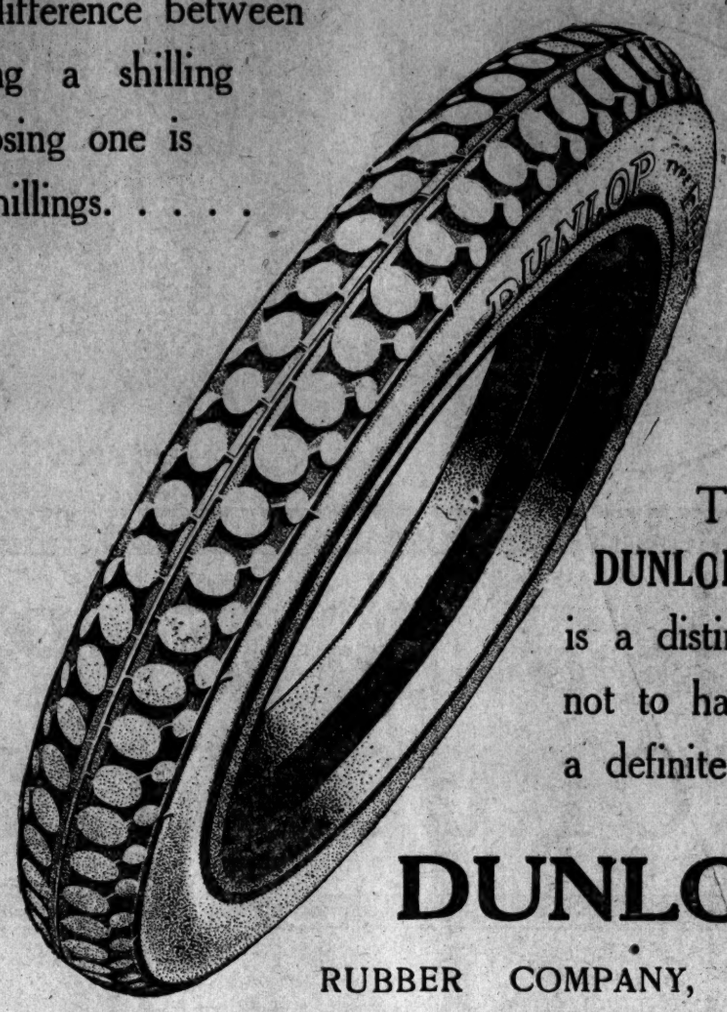
In the old days platinum was not quite so expensive as it is now and in the screws of old magnetos and contact coils there was often inserted a goodish-sized piece of platinum. By using a file carefully it is possible to remove the brass and reclaim the platinum, when it can be soldered upon the end of a new screw.

AIR FACTOR IN TIRE LIFE

The life of a tire is the air it contains. The more air ordinarily the longer the life. Of course there are exceptions, but it is a safe rule to start with twenty pounds air pressure to the cross section inch, and it more is needed to add it. Thus a 3½-inch tire will require 70 pounds and a 4-inch tire 80 pounds. Road, load and speed are determining factors in the pressure required.

Fines ranging from $25 to $100 are imposed on offenders who drive overloaded motor trucks on highways in Pennsylvania.

The difference between winning a shilling and losing one is two shillings. . . . .



To possess DUNLOP TYRES is a distinct asset; not to have them, a definite liability.

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Founders throughout the World of the PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY

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Goodyear Tires for passenger cars are better today than they have ever been. You need only to compare them with others to see their manifest superiority. We have given them a thicker tread, a more powerful body, an improved construction throughout — making them larger, stronger, heavier, and even more durable than before. If you seek the utmost in economical and satisfactory tire equipment, ask your nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer for Goodyear Tires.

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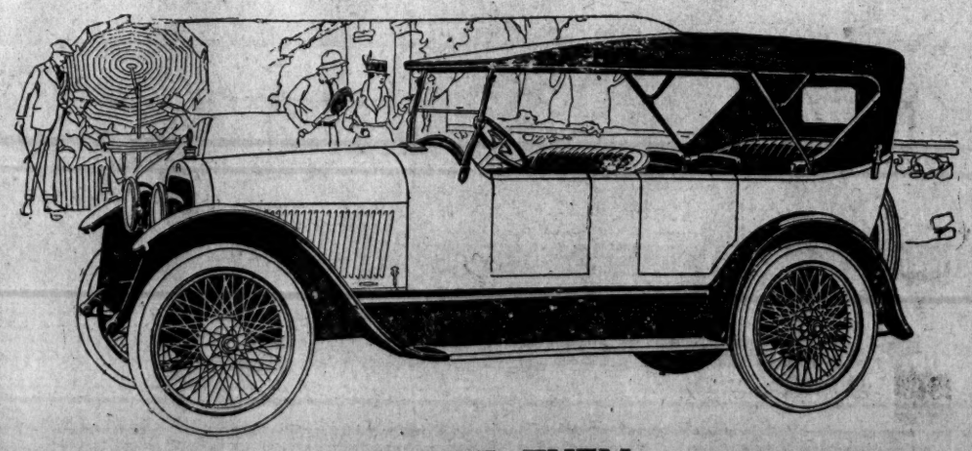
We have ready for immediate delivery:

Studebaker	(special six)	Touring	Roamer	(1919)	Touring	Buick 6	Sedan
Cole 8		"	Cadillac	"	"	Templar	Roadster
Hupmobile	(1920)	"	Overland 90		"	Dodge	"
Essex	"	"	Dodge		Limousine	Buick 6	"
Buick 6	"	"	Buick 6		"	Chandler	Country Club
Buick 6	(1919)	"	Studebaker 4		"	Studebaker	Coupe
Nash	(1920)	"	Hupmobile		"		
Premier	(1919)	"	Studebaker		Sedan		

Defiance I ton Motor Truck Milburn Coupe

YOU SAVE 50 PER CENT



ONE OF THEM

We Are Also in the Market to Buy Slightly Used Cars.

THE AUTO CASTLE

(HEIMENDINGER BROS.)

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ESTONE BUILDS NEW TRUCK TIRES

est Product, Universal In Its Uses, Announced By Factory Chiefs

ruck tire experts of the Fire- e Tire and Rubber Company nounce the perfecting of a new of truck tire that bids fair to e a sensation in tire and truck ld.

his tire is known as the Fire- e Giant Cushion and is the re- of several years' experiment- and service tests. A develop- of the small Cushion tire and giant single-grooved solid, it is ed for the Giant Cushion that universal in its adaptation to ks.

om general opinion on the ect and from different Cushion on the market, the impression to have gained ground that ion tires could be used only small trucks. Firestone ex- say long tests have proved the new Giant Cushion com- ly overthrows this theory, for new tire may be placed on all of trucks, from three-fourths ton to seven and one-half , and in every class of service. he larger volume of rubber, width of tread and larger act on the road makes possible y low pressure and strain per re inch on the tire. This, of se, causes less deflection and erates less heat, which makes ire live longer and stay lively o the time it is taken off.

ds further pointed out that tread design, which is a com- tion of the so-called cup tread the small Cushion and the ves of the Giant, is an exclu- feature that makes the Giant ion as nearly a perfect Non- l as a tire can be without air. he familiar cushion shape, said be exclusive to Firestone ion Truck Tires; the flexibil- f the rubber, together with the bination of cups, grooves and ebars, makes a very lively ac- on the road, and all this tends essen the power required to e the truck. This also keeps n the tendency of the tire's s breaking off, common with y solids, due to abuse by rators.

he fact that the Giant Cushion S. A. E. dimensions and built arry heavy loads, at the same protecting against abuse of roads, is expected to make a tire very popular, and re- s state that production is al- y hard pressed to keep up the demand.

Auto Tires Made Of Whale's Skin Latest Novelty

The leading novelty at the recent Seattle (Wash.) Automobile Show was a tire made from the hide of a Pacific coast whale. Except for its pliable nature and a light red color none would have suspected it being other than the rubber product.

The tire was turned out at a Seattle tannery and was molded by a process which will be patented by a Portland (Ore.) man.

The whale skin, thick and rubbery, was soaked in the tanning mixture until perfectly soft and then plunged into the mold to shape it into the road product of general knowledge.

At the tannery it was said that such tires can be manufactured at one-fourth the cost of those of rubber. The hides of shark, wolf fish and whales can be used.

A Safety First Symposium

Lies slumbering here
One William Lake;
He heard the bell
But had no brake.
—*Detroit News.*

At fifty miles
Drove Ollie Fidd,
He thought he wouldn't
Skid, but did.
—*Rome Times.*

At ninety miles
Drove Edward Shawn!
The auto stopt,
But Ed kept on.
—*Little Falls Times.*

This monument's
For Jackson Druck;
His Lizzie was lighter
Than the truck.
—*Scrantonian.*

Down in the creek
Sleeps Jerry Bass;
The bridge was narrow,
He tried to pass.
—*Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader.*

In peace here rests
Poor Jerry Fitch,
He put his hand
Upon the switch.
—*Science and Investion.*

BRAKE ADJUSTMENT TIP

Don't adjust the brake too close when the car is without a load. If you do, the brakes will bind when the car is loaded and the wheel base slightly extended. Rough roads will augment the trouble.

WILLYS POWERS ARE DISPLAYED

Los Angeles-Yosemite Economy Run Wins Plaudits Of Southern Officials

Los Angeles, May 21.—Hill climbs may come and, hill climbs may go but the trip made recently by two Willys-Knights to Camp Curry, Yosemite valley, will probably go unexcelled for some time to come, according to certain members of the press who rode in one of the cars, and the manager of the run and his party in another.

The Willys-Knights were two of the four cars which reached Lebec in the middle of a blinding snowstorm. But this was a mere trifle, as the cars passed through rain, hail, sleet, terrific wind and mud up to the hub caps before the objective, Camp Curry, was finally reached.

FIRST LAP A DREAM

The trip from Los Angeles to Merced, which was the first night control, was a perfect dream in comparison to what the two cars encountered the following day, when the final leg of the run was staged. The first car to pass over the dirt road which led into Yosemite had sufficient trouble, to say nothing of the two Willys-Knights, which were forced to travel over the route after all of the other cars had chopped it to pieces.

The run was more stringent on these than on any other cars that made the trip, for the reason that they were forced to plow through slippery clay which had already been churned by the contesting cars. According to members of the party who were carried to Camp Curry by these two cars the trip was the greatest test of the power and easyriding qualities of a car that could be expected.

HAD TOUGH TRIPS

On account of the work assigned to the two Willys, these cars were here, there and everywhere. There were times when the cars were sent over the wet, slippery roads at a speedy clip, while at others it was necessary to pull off the road into mud up to the hubs. It was at this particular time that the power and smooth operation of the Willys motor was given a genuine acid test, and not once during the entire grind did it falter.

From the start to the finish not once was it necessary to stop and make any adjustments or repairs. Both cars held up admirably under the rigid condition, and though both cars carried an overload each averaged better than twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Simple Method Of Splicing Tire Told

Cut the ends of the pipes to be joined on a bevel, being sure to bevel them alike so that they will make a tight juncture. This can be accomplished with a hacksaw and a file. Clean the ends of the pipes with sandpaper and then place them together. Next, wind No. 18 copper wire, or doorbell wire, with insulation removed, over the splice, being sure to wind tight, and close together. Solder with flame or iron and sweat solder in between the wires and on end of winding. This makes a strong splice and one that will last.

The Highway Department of Michigan plans to build 1,000 miles of good roads each year.

AUTO BRAKES IMPROVED

EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS EMPLOYED TO STOP MACHINES

Motor Car Traveling 25 Miles An Hour Brought To Standstill Within 38 Feet

Improved brakes have appeared in a number of cars during the past year or two, thereby marking the continued effort of the automobile industry to effect the greatest possible safety in driving. The day is gone when terrified pedestrians had to scamper as the "horseless carriage," with its weak brakes, came along the street.

The brakes on the new Liberty Six are among the most unique improvements along this line during the last two years. In a series of official tests conducted in Detroit this winter, a stock touring car with only one passenger was able to stop in 41½ feet while traveling at a rate of ten miles an hour. While going at a speed of 15 miles, the car was able to stop within 12 feet. This was either when the service (foot) brake or emergency was used, or when both of them were used at the same time. The wheels being perfectly locked in each case, the only factors remaining in the stopping of the car were friction and air resistance.

What is believed to be another record was the stopping of the Liberty Six in 26 feet, while the car was traveling at 20 miles an hour. Still another record was the remarkable brake effectiveness which stopped the car in 38 feet when the car was traveling at 25 miles an hour. This can best be appreciated when one knows that less than a month ago it was found that a number of cars, while traveling 25 miles an hour, required 60 feet to stop on a dry pavement.

An emergency brake is usually used merely to lock the car. Many drivers think of it only as for use "in an emergency." When they rely upon such a brake in a traffic crisis, they sometimes find the experiment costly. The Liberty Six, however, has made both brakes lock the wheels absolutely.

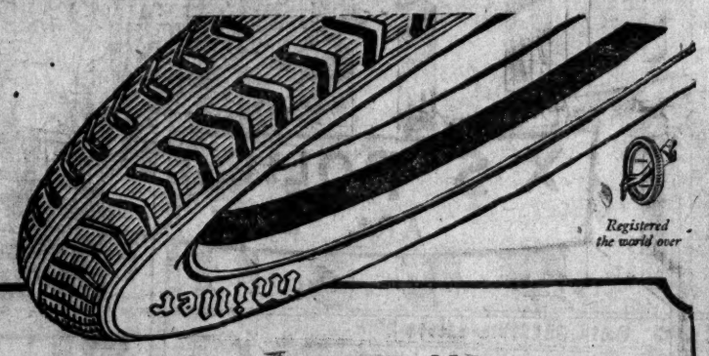
Don't neglect your steering mechanism. A car whose direction cannot be controlled is dangerous. While adjusting steering mechanisms it is best to turn wheels to extreme right. Parts are worn less at this position than when straight ahead. Never turn the steering wheel while the car is standing still. This puts severe strain on all steering gear parts and is hard on tires. Careful drivers will inspect frequently.

Goats Have Right Of Way In Switzerland

Goats rule the road in Switzerland and are carefully protected by legal regulations. If a person meets a goat on the highway, and drives him aside, the traveler may be arrested. Traffic must halt until the animal can be coaxed to remove itself.

Use Distillate In Drilling Soft Iron

Distillate should be used in drilling, reaming or turning malleable iron or aluminium. On the other hand turpentine should be used instead of the oil for drilling hard steel, as it will enable rapid drilling of the metal.



Registered the world over

Not Merely Pure Rubber

AROUND the fabric in a MILLER Tyre we not only use pure rubber—pure rubber differs vastly in its vulcanizing properties.

So each piece of rubber is laboratory tested. Then rubbers are selected to make a stock which exactly meets requirements. The MILLER rule is that treads must outlast tyres. So no tread is made until the stock is vulcanized and tested in their laboratory. Not one MILLER Tyre under this method has ever come back until the tread is gone, and the factory tests show that MILLER Treads outwear other treads by an average of 25%.

There are many other reasons too, some of which are factory secrets, but they all contribute to the outstanding feature of MILLER Tyres—uniform long-distance mileage.

Put a MILLER opposite your favourite tyre—you will have a new conception of what modern tyres can do.

THE MILLER RUBBER CO. Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Miller Tyres

"GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD"

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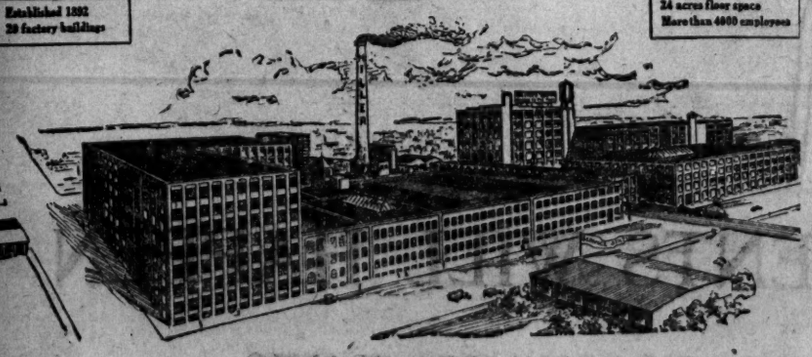
Established 1892 20 factory buildings

24 acres floor space More than 4000 employees



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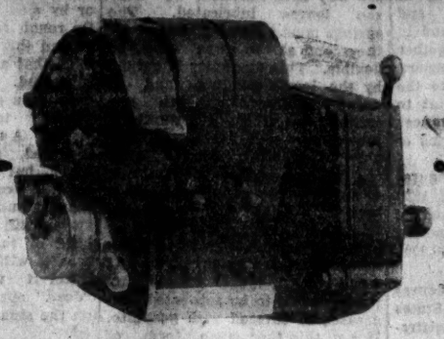

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is probably what YOUR car needs.

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FREE INSTALLATIONS

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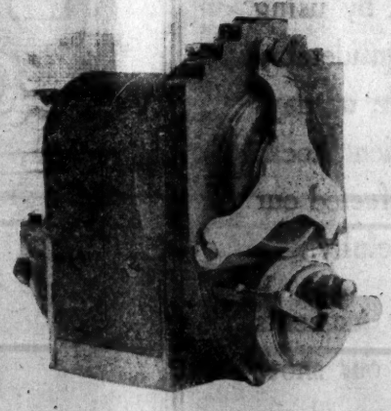

Money spent for a BOSCH is money invested in a good sound security—for *only* from a BOSCH can you have dependable ignition.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

9 HONGKONG ROAD.

Phone: C. **6001** Phone: C. **6001**

FEDERAL TO MAKE NEW TRUCK MODEL

Many Distinctive Features To Be Embodied In Latest Of Types Announced

The new five and six-ton model truck announced recently by the Federal Motor Truck Company, of Detroit, Mich., possesses a number of new and distinctive features.

This new heavy model, which has been produced after many months of experimental and actual road test work, was brought out for the express purpose of meeting several demands of the heavy haulage business which have developed in the past few years.

The first is a continually growing demand for a truck with sufficient power to pull itself out of the most difficult places, excavations, pits, bad roads, etc., with its full capacity load, and the second is for a greater road speed under full load than has heretofore been possible with the average full loaded heavy duty truck.

Among the features of this new model is the new fifty-horsepower Continental motor, which was made especially for this model and in accordance with the designs and specifications of Federal engineers. By means of this motor the truck is able to attain an unusual speed on the road, and the manufacturers claim that they have never yet, in all their operating tests, been able to place the truck in a position where they could not spin its drivewheels, so powerful is its engine.

A number of unusual refinements have also been added. The license plate, for instance, is fastened by a special patented feature directly to the inside of the rear member of the frame, so that the tail light, which is located within the frame, may shine directly on the license plate and yet be protected by the frame from shocks from the rear. The red lamp shines through a special hole in the rear frame.

A hubodometer, attached to the left front wheel hub, so as to protect it from injury from curbings, etc., is furnished as standard equipment. Electric generator, battery, lights and horn are also supplied as standard equipment. A vacuum feed gasoline system is provided.

Quantity production of the new model truck is already well under way, and the Federal Motor Truck Company hopes to be in a position to meet the demand for this new mode by the middle of the summer.

Billions Ride In Automobiles; Rail Traffic Excelled

Motor Truck Tonnage As Equal To Half Amount Of Railway Freight

Automobile passenger travel in the United States neared the 5,000,000,000 mark in 1920. Fully 4,932,000,000 persons were carried by motor car during this period, as compared with the 1,234,222,889 revenue passengers of the railroads.

Motor trucks hauled 1,200,000,000 tons of freight, or nearly half the amount carried by the rail lines, which totaled 2,504,000,000 tons.

The growth of the automobile business has not been competitive with the railroads, however. Much of it is directly tributary, as in bringing both passengers and freight from farm to train, and in suburban service to cities. Another large field for highways transport, when not directly tributary to the railroad, is travel from point to point over short haul distances where there is no other means of communication.

The motor car passenger figures increased 400,000,000 during 1920 due to the gain in motor vehicle registration. At the same time the railroads showed a gain of 60,000,000 revenue passengers.

The motor car passenger figures are based on the United States Bureau of Public Roads registration of approximately 8,200,000 passenger cars (deduction allowed for States not registering trucks separately). From this as a basis the passengers are estimated at two per car per day, with an average use of 300 days per year. The railroad figures are from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

De Palma May Lead French Auto Team

Ralph De Palma has sailed for France, where he will definitely decide whether to accept the offer of the captaincy of the Ballot team. The grand prix classic is to be held on July 4.

THINK OF THAT

It is estimated that 34,000,000 tires will be needed this year to replace the ones now in service, with an additional demand of 10,000,000 tires for new cars manufactured.

Springs On Autos Need Great Care

There are about 15 different types of springs used in American passenger cars, the most popular form being the semi-elliptic. Other forms in use more or less are canti-lever three-quarter elliptic, elliptic, quarter elliptic canti-lever, platform semi-elliptic transverse, double semi-elliptic transverse, compound cantilever, etc.. All cars of today use leaf springs; that is, springs composed of a number of leaves varying usually from five to 11. The type of spring has little if anything to do with easy riding of a car, and that is why a certain type will give excellent results on another. Weight distribution, wheelbase, length of springs, etc., are factors in easy riding.

If one will remember the action of a leaf spring it will be easy to see why it is necessary to keep the leaves lubricated. The springs must support a load above them and at the same time be flexible. This flexibility is gained by the leaves bending, and in doing this they must rub one against the other. If anything interferes with this rubbing action the spring becomes stiff, and while it is able to continue to support its load its flexibility is lacking. Lack of lubrication allows rust to form on the leaves, and this, in turn, prevents the leaves from flexing properly. At least twice a year the spring leaves ought to be separated and greased or covered with graphite. If not this then some form of interleaf lubricator ought to be used.

SPRING LENGTHENED

When a leaf spring deflects it flattens, and this means it lengthens. This lengthening must be allowed for, and the spring shackle is the part which permits this action. Were it not for the shackles the spring squeaks and sometimes wears. If the shackles do not move freely the spring will break. Lack of lubrication of the spring shackle bolts will cause the bolt to rust in place, thus preventing the shackle from moving. Before this happens the spring squeaks and sometimes wears the bolt down considerably. Usually a rusted shackle bolt will cause the spring to break near the bolt, but by far the commonest break occurs at the bolt of the spring.

This bolt holds the leaves together at the center, or near the center. The bolt head coming through the bottom of the spring rests in a depression of a hole in the spring seat, which is part of the axle. If the spring is allowed to move relative to the axle, that is, if it is not well clipped to the axle, the bolt will tend to bend, and this tendency causes the main leak or others as well to crack on a line with the center bolt. The owner ought to tighten the spring clips at lease once each month, for it is the work of these clips to keep the spring firmly in place against the axle.

NEW SPRING NEEDED

The so-called rebound clips or bands around the spring leaves are designed to prevent the leaves from spreading. If one leaf is allowed to work away from the others, these must do a little extra work, and sometimes they cannot stand this work, hence breakage results. Rebound clips ought to be tightened in place occasionally.

Spring squeaks and spring knocks are caused by wear and lack of lubrication. The spring knock is always in the shackle, and may be caused by a worn bolt or by side play in the shackle. On rough roads it is very difficult to find this noise because it is so loud that a spring shackle is not suspected.

When a spring breaks it does not pay to weld the broken leaves. A new spring ought to be installed, and not by a blacksmith, but by the service station of the car maker or a spring manufacturer. The blacksmith's spring will be found to be too hard or too soft. In the former case it will soon break, in the latter it will soon become a "dead" spring and cause sagging on the side on which it is mounted.

Correct Meaning Of Proper Lubrication

The term proper lubrication has no very exact meaning for the average car owner, and yet it can be defined exactly. It means the quality of oil needed by the individual part, supplied in the proper quantity, neither too little nor too much, and changed with sufficient frequency to keep it in condition to function properly. This latter condition carries with it the implication that the crankcase or other part shall be flushed out with kerosene before new oil is put in. From all this it will be seen that the car owner must devote some study to the particular needs of his particular vehicle in order to master the lubrication needs of the car.

The value of automotive courses which are in operation throughout the Army training schools is being recognised by motor manufacturers.

Overland Has Good Springs

When the first motor cars were built the thing that was thought about least was the spring suspension system. The earliest cars were equipped with buggy springs because the inventors knew no other method of hanging a body on to a chassis. The cars rode fairly easy because they were extremely light. That is, they rode easily because there was little to ride. They ran a little while and then quit.

Then, year after year spring suspension systems were improved and the cars along with them.

Then last year the Willys Overland Company engineers evolved a brand-new spring suspension system that is unique. The wheel base of the car is reasonably short, but the 'spring base' is long, and that tells the story.

LONG EXPERIMENTING

For many years engineers have been experimenting with various types of spring suspension systems, and they finally solved the problem by bringing the springs to a point at both ends of the frame. This is the triple system now used on the Overland four, which makes it ride so easily.

Tests have been made in all parts of the country, over all sorts of hazards, in attempting to break these springs, and so far they have failed. The parts department is the best place to find out whether or not springs are breaking. If they sell many springs, it shows that they are breaking; if not, they are standing up.

In a cross-continental trip recently an Overland four was driven by twenty-five different operators and came through with flying colors. There was not even a leaf of any of the four springs broken on this 3,000 mile run, and the roads were bad almost all the way. The car was forced through mud and dust and slush, and never a bobble.

In other parts of the country hillclimbing contests were made, and Overland cars run up stairs, and in no case were 'springs broken."

SCRAPING CYLINDERS

It has long been customary to clean gasoline engine cylinders with long-handled scraping tools, the cutting edges of which are hardened. In scraping a cylinder in this manner it is important to have the piston in the uppermost portion of its sweep, since otherwise the scraping tool is likely to slip into the bore of the cylinder and injure the smooth surface.

Operated by compressed air, a machine has been invented to rub down the paint on automobile bodies and save much hand labor.

COMPOUND USED TO COLOR TIRES SEEN AS VALUABLE ASSET

From the beginning of the automobile tire industry the treads of tires were made of compounds which when vulcanized gave a white or light gray color.

This type of compound was in common use throughout the industry up to about the years 1912 or 1913, when a new compounding ingredient, jet black in color, appeared on the market.

This new ingredient was first used in very small quantities in making up the rubber compound, and merely for the purpose of producing a dark gray or black color, and with no thought of affecting the durability or wearing qualities of the tread.

"In our experiments," says a bulletin of the United States Tire Company, "we found that by using this ingredient in fairly large percentages a new type of tread compound could be produced which is approximately twice as resistant to abrasion and cutting as the old conventional tread compound.

"This new black compound was used when our Royal Cord tire was first put on the market. It was not long before compounds of much the same type were in common use throughout the industry. Because of the effectiveness of this compound it is safe to say in general that a black tread is far tougher than a tread of any other color; but it must be remembered that through the 'blooming' of the sulphur in the compound the color may become a dark gray rather than a jet black color."

Overflow In Filter Shows Clog In Vent

In filling the radiator of the car allow enough water to pass in to bring the level over the end of the vent pipe. If this pipe is clear, as it always should be, the fact will be indicated by the overflowing of the water through it. If it is not clear the water will overflow through the filter cap and not through the vent pipe, which should be attended to at once.

Because of the mild winter, gasoline consumption increased in the Northern states 150 percent, and in many cities 400 and 500 percent, no region showing less than 90 percent increase.

STICKING BUSHINGS

Binding of the bushings that surround the push rods may be caused by the oil becoming gummy or by valve grinding grit that has got into the interior. If the aperture is closed with a cloth before the valves are ground the latter cause may be obviated.

IN TYRE SERVICE *WE LEAD* OTHERS FOLLOW

RUSH orders for tyres never find us unprepared. You can drive your car here at any time with the assurance that there will be no costly delay either in getting your size or having it applied.

We know that the saving you can effect, by using Pennsylvania tyres, would be discounted considerably if you had to lay your car up for a couple of days while waiting for them. So we carry sufficient stocks to eliminate such a possibility, and have perfected our facilities for applying them promptly and carefully.

Come in some time, when you have a few moments to spare, and let us show you our shop and our show room. You will know then how well prepared we are to care for your tyre needs.

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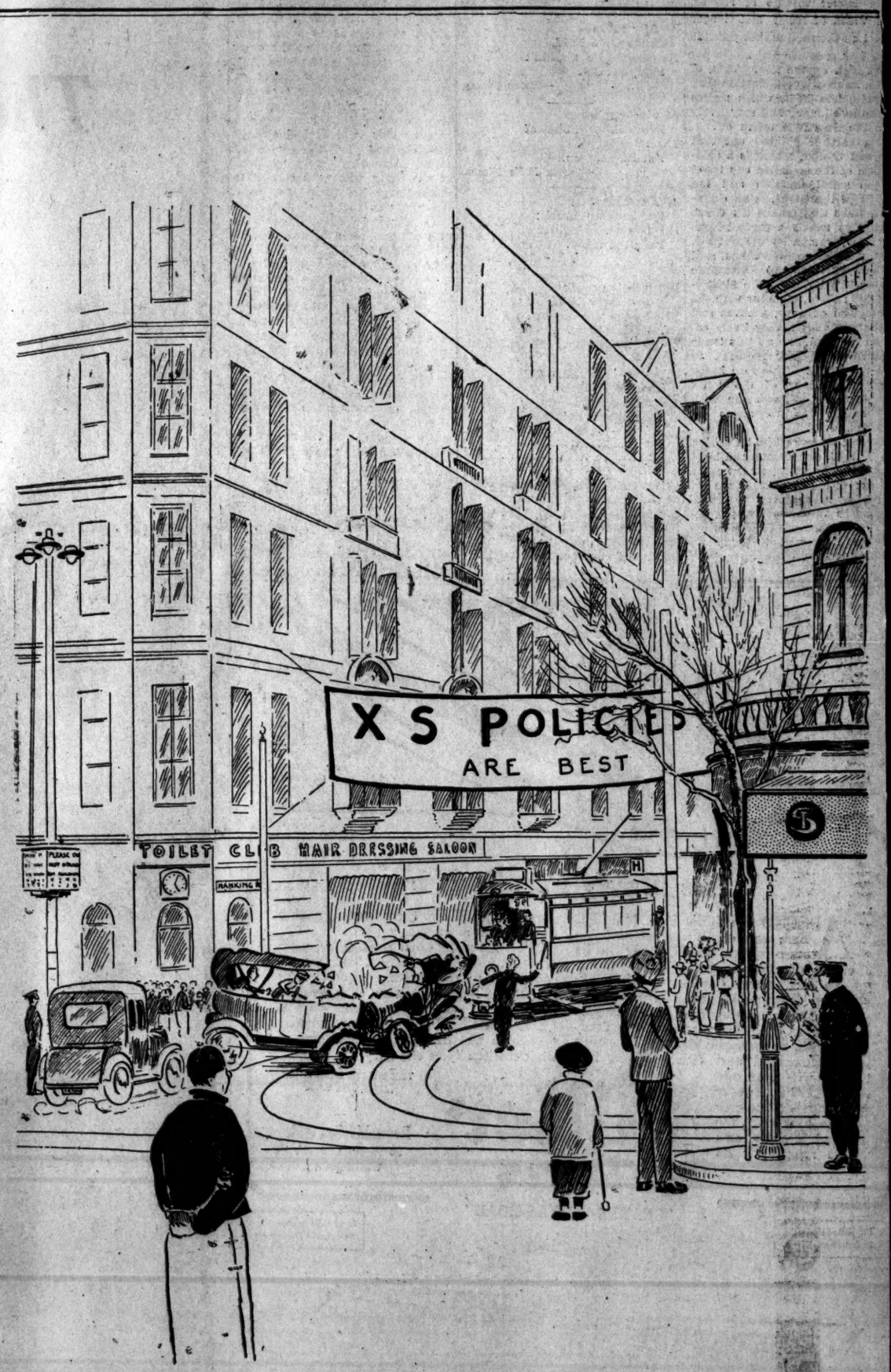
H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

Philip St. Giovanni (JO-VA-NI-NI)

Manager, Tyre Department.



ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

IN THE BEST-REGULATED TRAFFIC